The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months..... 2 00
" three months..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Carriage & Wagon Making

—AND—

GENERAL JOBBING!

THE NEW FIRM OF

BEACH & KNOX

F. A. KNOX. C. L. BEACH.

Have leased the well-known

ELLIOTT CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP,

And propose to carry on the business in a manner that will be entirely satisfactory to the public. They will manufacture

ALL KINDS OF VEHICLES,

Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies,

WAGONS, Light and Heavy,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

☞ All kinds of Woodwork and Blacksmithing warranted to give satisfaction.

BEACH & KNOX, Proprietors.

WOODLAND, November 17th, 1875. fe19-3m

CACHE CREEK MARKET,

COTTONWOOD,

YOLO COUNTY, CAL.

FRED. N. HENRICH,

Dealer in all kinds of

Meats, Sausage, Lard, Bacon, Hides, Tallow, etc.

To the Citizens of Yolo County and the Public in general:

I would respectfully notify all lovers of good Sausage and Bologna that I have just imported from Ohio a New and Improved Sausage Meat Cutter, not a Grinder, like the old style machines.

I am now prepared to take and fill all orders for Sausage of all kinds

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

I will manufacture my customers' meat into Sausage at my shop when desired.

COTTONWOOD, October 26th, 1875. fe29-3m

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]

DALE & CO.,

PIONEER MUSIC STORE,

No. 185 J ST., SACRAMENTO,

AGENTS FOR THE

KNABE PIANO FORTES

—AND THE—

PRINCE'S ORGANS!

FRENCH AND GERMAN ACCORDEONS.

New Music received every day. Instruments tuned and repaired.

Berlin or Zephyr Wools!

Embroideries; Silk, Cotton and Bunting

FLAGS!

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS in great variety at wholesale and retail.

BASE BALLS AND BATS! fe4-3m

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,

TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN, Guitar and Vocal Music.

☞ Agent for Steinway & Sons, Decker Bros. and Emerson Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's and X. Spang's Organs.

A Selected Stock of Sheet Music,

Instruction Books, Music Folios, Best Strings, Guitars, etc., always on hand at San Francisco prices.

MASONIC BLOCK, WOODLAND, CAL. mh3-3m

OTTO HANSON,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 106 J STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth, - Sacramento,

Has greatly reduced the price of GENTS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

GREAT REDUCTION

In all the Fashionable Materials.

☞ A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of the best quality. mh2

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

JOHN JACOBS, Proprietor.

The new proprietor proposes to make this house First-Class in every respect. It is all new and clean, handsomely furnished, and in a good location.

The Dining Room

Will continue under the supervision of an experienced caterer, and the accommodations are such as to please guests and patrons in every department. fe5-3m

C. H. DAVIS. JAS. VEIRS.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., *Proprietors.*

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. ja10-3m

Yolo Planing Mill,

MACHINE SHOP,

—AND—

Manufactory for Elevators and Self-Feeders for Threshing Machines,

COR. OF OAK AVENUE AND RAILROAD STS.,

One Block South of Hesperian College.

The undersigned hereby notifies the public that he has purchased the Yolo Planing Mill and added to it a Machine and Blacksmith Shop, made extensive repairs and improvements and put in new and improved machines with a view to establishing a

MANUFACTORY FOR ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

And to do a General Milling Business in all its Departments.

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, Scroll Sawing, Wood and Iron Turning, Boring out Steam Cylinders and Douglas Pumps (of any size), Door and Window Frames and Moldings of all kinds made to order, Etc., Etc.

CONTRACTING AND JOBBING

Left to Contractors, House Builders and Carpenters, whose patronage is especially solicited, and

Good Work Guaranteed!

As None but First-Class Workmen will be employed. Besides, he is prepared to do

BLACKSMITHING!

AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

—AND—

STEAM ENGINES!

Will Manufacture Harrows, Cultivators, and anything in his line of business that may be ordered, at as reasonable rates as can be done in San Francisco. BYRON JACKSON.

H. WACHHORST,

IMPORTING WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

79 J street, Sacramento,

BET. THIRD AND FOURTH,

Invites attention to his

Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.

Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade like coin quality of Silver Forks and Spoons.

JEWELRY. My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.

RINGS. An endless variety of every description, from Plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.

CHAINS. Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain, and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.

SUNDRIES. Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.

WATCHES. Chronometers, Chronographs, (quarter and one-fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will forward to any part of the country at factory prices.

CLOCKS. From the plainest to the finest French Pendules.

DEALERS In these articles from the Interior will be allowed a liberal discount.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best workmen and warranted.

My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell cheaper than any other dealer here.

Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.

79 J street, between 3d and 4th. de20-3m

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, of the Latest Styles,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Also, Agency of the

New Weed Sewing Machine! de24 One of the most reliable in use.

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.

[*Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.*]

WILSON & BAUER,

Cor. 4th and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

BEDDING

AND MIRRORS!

—ALSO,—

Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!

DESKS AND BOOKCASES,

Of Every Description,

LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. fe15-3m

HUMAN HAIR WORK.

The Largest and Finest Assortment of

First Quality Braids and Curls

VERY SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

—AND—

All kinds of Human Hair Work!

Of the Best Workmanship and at the Lowest Prices, you find

AT J. NEUBAUER'S HAIR STORE!

109 J ST., SACRAMENTO. de17-3m

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL!

Cor. K and 7th Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

This old, well-known and popular house has recently been refitted and

Furnished in the Most Elegant Style.

de18-3m A. SITES, MANAGER.

CREED HAYMOND. PASCHAL H. COGGINS.

HAYMOND & COGGINS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. fe19-3m

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT-LAW,

Office at Court House, Woodland. mh6-3m

DR. A. FOUCH,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN,

Is permanently located in Cacheville. All calls will receive prompt attention. mh3

PRATHER & BROTHER,

DENTISTS,

☞ Nitrous Oxid (Laughing Gas) administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Bank Building, corner Main and First streets, Woodland. m5

C. H. GAROUTTE, W. B. TREADWELL.

TREADWELL & GAROUTTE,

SEARCHERS OF RECORDS

AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL.

Special attention paid to business in the Probate Court. fe25-3m

R. S. MARKELL, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of the McGill University, Montreal, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Canada. Permanently located at Cacheville, Yolo County, Cal. fe28-3m

DR. E. L. FARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located in Woodland. Calls promptly attended in town and country at all hours. Orders may be left at Simpson's Drug Store. fe28-3m

A. G. READ,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

For Yolo County. Will attend and cry sales, personally, in all parts of the county. Orders may be left at Simpson's Drug Store or at this office. fe28-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. fe13

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. fe5-3m

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

WOODLAND, CAL.,

Will practice in the District and Supreme Courts. ja29-3m

C. S. FROST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, Woodland, Cal. Ranches and Town Property for sale. ja29

CASTILLO BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC,

Office with J. C. Ball, Freeman's Building, Woodland. ja21-3m

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Freeman's Store, Cor. First and Main street, Woodland, Cal. de17-3m

LEWIS RAMAGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office over Sacramento Savings Bank, Sacramento City. ja7-3m

W. C. WILSON,

DENTIST,

Office at American Exchange Hotel, Woodland. ja7-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, corner of Main and First streets.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. de12-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, corner of Main and College sts., opposite Bynum & Co's drug store; residence third house south of office. de12

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; is permanently located at Davisville, Cal., and will respond to calls promptly. de12

DR. E. A. GORDON,

KNIGHTS LANDING,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of that vicinity. Orders left at W. A. Sublett's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. de12-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, de12] SACRAMENTO. [3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge.

Also, Three Ranches and Three Town Lots in Woodland for sale at reasonable rates. mh5

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. fe21

Extermination of Phyllexera by Alkaline Sulpho-Carbonates.

The sulpho-carbonates discovered by M. Dumas to be a specific against the ravages of the phylloxera, the parasitic insect which at one time bid fair to desolate all the vineyards of France, are formed by the combination of mono-sulphide with the sulphide of carbon. In order to prepare them the mono-sulphide is dissolved in water or alcohol. To this solution the sulphide, is added, and the whole is agitated, generating the sulpho-carbonates. Previous to their general application to the vines, these substances are merely laboratory products, but recently in France they have been made industrially in large quantities and at low cost.

The alkaline sulpho-carbonates (potassium and sodium) are in the state of a dry salt, delinquescent and of fine raddish color; but it is often difficult to obtain them in that condition. More frequently they are to be had in a liquid state of solution, more or less concentrated, and making from 33° to 40° B. The sulpho-carbonate of barium, on the contrary is obtainable solid, and in the state of a yellow powder, sparingly soluble in water.

The useful application of the alkaline sulpho-carbonates to the cure of attacked vines requires, 1st, that all the infested surface may be treated; 2d, that the toxic action may be carried sufficiently deep in order to reach all the phylloxeras. These two conditions combine for the complete destruction of the parasite. It is necessary, moreover, that the remedy should act in the most economical manner. The best means of obtaining a perfect diffusion of the poison in the soil consists of the use of water as a vehicle. The quantity of water employed may depend upon the degree of humidity of the earth and upon expected rains; but the use of some water is necessary. From experiments conducted at Cognac, in France, and many times repeated throughout that country, it appears that, to apply the sulpho-carbonate solution, square excavation should be made in the soil, about 5 inches deep and 30 inches wide. As all the infested localities must be treated, these holes should be made sufficiently near together that the earth partitions between them shall become soaked after the liquid is poured in. The bottom of the excavation, it is hardly necessary to state, should be horizontal, so as to afford the best opportunity for the solution to infiltrate uniformly into the earth; and this should be borne in mind when the natural level is inclined. The holes should be brought close up to the vine to be treated. The above done, about 2½ ounces of the sulphate-carbonate at 40° B., is mingled with any quantity of water, in the ordinary watering pot or other vessel, thoroughly mixed, and the whole poured into the hole. Repeat this for every hole made, the area covered by the whole number of excavations of course being that under run by the roots of the vine. Then return the earth about the base of the vine and pour on plenty of fresh water, so that the poison will be forced deep down to all the roots.

In order that the remedy may produce its best effect, there should be no delay in using it. Apply as soon as the disease becomes apparent. In the majority of cases, however, judging, as many will, from the harvest, few will have any fear of the malady during the first year of its existence; for it is now known that the plant, although strongly attacked, will still go on bearing; but during the second year the disease will show its effects and require prompt treatment. Even then, however, if there be no further delay, the vines will not materially feel the ravages of the insect.

It is well to remember, in taking into consideration the cost of the chemical, and that at present is a rather indefinite matter—that the sulpho-carbonate of potassium is an excellent manure, and that it is quite probable that the excess of crop gained will largely repay the expense of treatment. It is reasonably certain that, in the sulpho-carbonates, the long sought remedy against the terrible vine disease has been discovered; but, on the other hand, with the exception of the facts above detailed, little is known or understood regarding its practical use, so that in that respect a promising field lies open for future investigators.—*Scientific American.*

NEW KIND OF CARRIAGE WHEELS. A new principal in the construction of carriage wheels has been brought to notice by an English inventor—every part of the same consisting of wrought iron, with the exception of the tire, which is formed of the best cast steel. The method of fastening the spokes—which are hollow—both in the rim and in the boss, is such, it is claimed, as to insure safety by the simpliest means. The tire is so constructed as to protect the other parts of the wheel when it runs against the curbstone, or comes in contact with another vehicle. Neither in putting on the tire, nor indeed in any portion of the work, is a single bolt or nail employed, the spokes being slipped into their places in the rim and boss, and afterwards locked up by a nut, while the tire is firmly inserted into a groove in the rim. The strength of the axletree is increased at the points where it is most liable to give way, and the boss is made to accommodate about four times the usual quantity of oil for lubricating purposes. Although made of iron and steel, the wheel is not more than two or three pounds heavier than the ordinary kind.

CENTENNIAL STATISTICS.—Our Republic commenced in 1776, 100 years ago, with thirteen States and 815,615 square miles of territory, which was occupied by 3,000,000 of civilized human beings. It has now a population of 43,000,000, who occupy thirty-seven States and nine Territories, which embrace over 3,000,000 of square miles. It has 65,000 miles of railroads, more than sufficient to reach twice and a half round the globe. The value of its annual agricultural productions is $2,500,000,000, and its gold mines are capable of producing $70,000,000 a year. It has over 1,000 cotton factories, 580 daily newspapers, 4,300 weeklies, and 625 monthly publications.—*New York Herald.*

THE next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of June.

A Shocking Murder—A Tennesseean Shoots a Friend.

One of the most horrible murders that has ever occurred in Tennessee was committed on Lost Creek in White county last Sunday. The crime was all the more shocking because the red hand of the slayer was directed against one who had been through life his bosom friend.

Henry Green, having met his friend Robert Austin, invited him to go home with him and be his guest for the night. Austin readily assented. Both mounted their horses and with a friend rode toward Green's home. On reaching Lost Creek, Austin drew out a pistol and flourished it with a menacing air, though not an unpleasant word had been said. In fact they had chatted while riding along the highway in the most friendly manner. Austin's conduct therefore astonished both Green and the other man with him.

At last, riding up to Green, Austin cocked his revolver and thrust the muzzle into his face. Green knocked the pistol up and remonstrated with Austin, telling him to be careful as he might shoot somebody. Looking straight at him, Austin said with ominous deliberation: "I want to shoot someboby, and I would as lief shoot you as anybody."

Austin then sprang from his horse and Green started to dismount; when the friend to both parties told him not to do so as it might end in trouble. Green, however, seeing that Austin was bent on mischief, finally dismounted. Just as he reached the ground Austin caught him by the coat collar and placing the muzzle of his revolver close to the flesh shot him through the neck just below the back of the ear. Green's neck was broken and he died instantly. As the body was falling Austin steadied it with one hand and drove a bullet crashing through the dead man's temple, the ball passing out at the other temple, the blood and brains spattering over the murdered and murderer alike.

But Austin was not satisfied with his fiendish work. Still holding the body up in his grasp he sent the third ball through Green's heart, pushed the mutilated corps from him, leaped upon his horse and rode away.

The third man, whose name our informant did not remember, said that the awful deed was done so quickly that he had not time to interfere.

Green was about twenty-five years old and leaves a family that was dependent upon him for support. Austin is twenty-two years old and married.—*Nashville American.*

TONS OF GRAPES FRESH AT CHRISTMAS.—The *California Agriculturist* relates that for several years past Dan. Hadley, of San José, who has a small vineyard in the South end of the town, has managed to put several tons of fine grapes into market about Christmas time. His method of doing this is extremely simple, and has proven to be remunerative. His vines are trained up high enough so that the bunches of grapes hang clear of the ground. And he does not pick the fruit until it is ready for market. His system of preserving them is as follows: He takes common barley sacks, rips them open, and after trimming the top twigs of the vine so as to allow the sack to be spread evenly over the grapes like a tent, he confines the sack in place by its corners, running branches of the vine like pins through the sack to hold it in place. This sack shelters the grapes from the sun, from rain and from frost. Mr. Hadley has used the same sacks for five or six years for this purpose, and some of them are still good for service. During protracted, rainy weather, some of the grapes will rot a little, but the loss is generally trifling. The worst enemies to this enterprise are birds that pick into the grapes, causing some berries to rot, which in turn rot others. To prevent this he always leaves a sufficient quantity for the birds on open vines, and with few exceptions they prefer those which are exposed. One important thing in this connection he has observed, and that is, that honey-bees are his friends. They are fond of grapes, making honey out of the rich juice of the fruit, but they only work upon the pecked fruit, not being able to penetrate the skins of sound grapes. The great advantage in this is, that the bees will at once suck the picked berries dry, so that they do not rot or cause rottenness.

OLD GEOGRAPHY.—An English gentleman has a geography published in London in 1749, in which California is described as an island, and a map is given showing it to be entirely surrounded by water. The book tells of a tree in Florida "the leaves of which if bruised and thrown into a large pond of water, all the beasts which drink thereof will swell up and burst asunder." It says that the air of Pennsylvania is "generally to be granted clear and sweet, the heavens being seldom overcast with clouds," and that the "length of days and nights is much the same as in New Jersey." There is a chapter devoted to "Rarities of New York," in which it is said that "in divers parts of New York (especially those nigh unto and upon the banks of the River Connecticut) grows a sort of snake-weed, whose root is much esteemed of for the biting of the rattlesnake."

EVERLASTING FENCE POSTS.—A correspondent of the Western Rural says: "I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, basswood or quaking ash as any other kind of timber, for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years, that were as sound when taken up as when they were first put in the ground. Time and weather seems to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. For the benefit of others I will give you the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir it in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rotten."

M. FANCON'S flooding system of destroying the phylloxera by submerging the vines six or eight weeks in autumn, is reported to have been perfectly successful during the past season. His vines have been exempt, while those of his neighbors have been nearly destroyed.

Gov. Stanford on Railroads.

In a letter to the Assembly Committee on Corporations, in which the whole subject is discussed at length, and for which we have not room, Gov. Stanford concludes with the following propositions:

First—That the benefits to the State flowing from railroad construction vastly exceed any advantages that can possibly accrue to the companies, by the creation of wealth, by aiding to develop our mineral, mechanical and agricultural resources, and by rendering communication between remote districts more rapid and inexpensive.

Second—That it is not for the interest of the State to attach embarrassing restrictions upon the use of capital, whether under the control of one or an association of her citizens.

Third—That these are enterprises indespensable to the full development of the material interests of the State, that assume such proportions that they cannot be carried out without the use and aggregation of large sums of money.

Fourth—That such aggregation has been found by experience to be necessary to build up and maintain a railway system commensurate with the natural wealth of the State; and hence the Legislature has authorized the incorporation of companies, in pursuance with which the existing railroad companies were organized.

Fifth—That the State recognizes the great advantages to accrue to herself through the agency of transportation and traveling facilities; permits private property to be condemned and used by the railroad companies, they paying the full equivalent therefor.

Sixth—That the interests of the railroad companies are so intimately connected with and dependent upon the prosperity of the people that they must subserve to the public good to assure their own success.

But it has been said that the freights and fares charged on the roads in California are exhorbitant, extortionate, and that improper discriminations are practiced. Without entering into details on this subject, or assuming the defensive in this communication, I undertake to say, and I am prepared to maintain:

First that the average cost of transportation over the railroads in this State is no greater than is charged on any of the first-class roads on this continent, when the circumstances affecting the business of railroads are fairly considered.

Second—That the average cost of transportation in California is 3 66-100 cents per mile, which is 11 34-100 cents per ton per mile less than the law, as it now stands, authorizes our companies to charge.

Third—That we have endeavored to discriminate in favor of the mineral, agricultural and mechanical products of this coast.

Fourth—That there are certain expenses denominated fixed expenses, such as interest, salaries, the general cost of operating roads, etc., which must be provided for from the earnings of the roads; and if the maximum now allowed be reduced and be held to be binding, it would be necessary to reduce the present rates charged on importations and luxuries and advance them on the mineral, agricultural and mechanical productions of the country. A certain average must be reached, or the roads must suspend operation.

HOW THE MORTGAGE TAX DECISION WILL AFFECT REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.—It would be difficult to imagine anything that will prove of greater benefit to the real estate and building interests than the decision against the mortgage tax. It reduces the price of money on mortgage from 1½ to 2½ per cent. per year—rates as high as money is worth in some countries of Europe. Borrowers here, ostensibly, were charged but 8 to 10 per cent. by the savings banks, but were also required to pay the tax named, which made the rates nine and a-half to twelve and a-half per cent. per year. Even the mean of these two rates was more than any owner of vacant land, who wished to build, could justly afford to pay; for by the time he had made allowance for taxes, fire insurance, repairs, street work, etc., the net promises of income were by no means flattering. The removal of the mortgage tax will put a very different face on such calculations, and will also tend very much to build up the city, to keep mechanics constantly at work, to keep savings bank funds actively employed in loans which are safer than any other, and to increase the value of real estate.

The rate of interest really governs prices. Each buyer's calculations of net income from real estate are based on the rate of income charged by the savings banks. That rate has no longer any mortgage-tax attachment; the net cost of money is, therefore, so much less, and consequently the net profits from rents just so much more. The difference leaves quite a margin for reduction of rents and increase of real estate values. This difference the real estate interest is now realizing. Fear of the high cost of money will not any longer scare buyers off, nor any longer keep owners from borrowing to build. The benefits of the removal of the mortgage tax will not be realized until savings banks are once more loaning at the normal rates of 8 to 9 per cent. The rates have been 9 to 12 since the panic following the failure of the Bank of California in August last. The old rates will be resumed again by or before two months, we think.—*S. F. Real Estate Circular.*

SPECIE RESUMPTION.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 29th.—The Secretary of the Treasury has very nearly completed his arrangements for issuing subsidiary coin in place of fractional currency, as provided for in the first sections of the specie resumption act. The subsidiary coin now in the hands of the Government is distributed as follows: Boston, 3,654,305.50; New York, 3,094,253.90; St. Louis, 605,031.64; Philadelphia, $474,079.62; Baltimore, $315,973.79; San Francisco, $101,559.65. Other points, including Cincinnati, Washington, New Orleans and Chicago, $137,521.15; in the United States Mints, $25,547.95. Last week $3,000,000 was transferred from San Francisco to New Orleans. Yesterday an order was issued transferring $500,000 from San Francisco to Washington. It is not known when he will direct the issue to commence, but it is believed he will do so at an early day.

"My Sheep Know My Voice, and They Follow Me."

"I was coming down the coast from Tripoli and reached the top of this pass, in the narrowest part, just as a caravan of camels was coming from the opposite direction. I turned back a little and stood close under the edge of the cliff to let the camels go by. They were loaded with huge canvas sacks of tibn, or cut straw, which hung down on both sides, making it impossible to pass them without stooping very low. Just then I heard a voice behind me, and looking around saw a shepherd coming up the pass with his flock of sheep. He was walking ahead and they all followed on. I called on him to go back, as the camels were coming over the pass. He said, 'Ma ahlaik' or, 'Don't trouble yourself,' and on he came. When he met the camels, they were in the narrowest part, where a low stone wall run along the edge of the precipice. He stooped down and stepped upon the narrow wall, calling all the time to his sheep who followed close upon his heels, walking in single file. He said: 'Tahl, tahl,' 'Come, come,' and then made a shrill, whirring call which could be heard above the roaring of the waves on the rocks below. It was wonderful to see how closely they followed the shepherd. They did not seem to notice the camels on the one side, or the abyss on the other side. Had they left the narrow track they would either have been trodden down by the heavy laden camels, or have fallen off into the dark waters below. But they were intent on following their shepherd. They heard his voice and that was enough. The cameleers were shouting and screaming to their camels, to keep them from slipping on these smooth rocks, but the sheep paid no attention to them. They knew the shepherd's voice. They had followed him before, through rivers and thickets, among rocks and sands, and he had always led them safely. The waves were dashing and roaring on the rocks below, but they did not fear, for the shepherd was going on before. Had one of those sheep turned aside he would have lost his footing and been destroyed, and thrown the whole flock into confusion.

"You know why I have told you this story. You know that Jesus is the Good Shepherd, and turns aside to hear what they would say. If they were truly lambs of Jesus' fold, they would love him, and follow him, in calm and storm, and never heed the voice of strangers."—*Jessup's "Women of the Arabs."*

A PRAIRIE FIRE DESTROYS THE HOMES OF ONE HUNDRED SETTLERS. The Hayes (Kansas) *Sentinel*, Feb. 9th, says: We are indebted to Mr. Marsh for the following account of a horrible prarie fire in the vicinity of Brookville, last Friday night: The fire was started on the Smoky, about twenty-five miles south of Brookville, and swept the whole country to that place. It came on before the wind, which was blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour, like a perfect hell blast sweeping the homes of about 100 settlers. Houses, stables, stacks and fences were licked up by the devouring flames, which traveled at a far greater speed than a horse can run. One poor woman and her child was burned to a crisp. One of the settlers near Brookville was so badly burned, that to escape the pain he tried to commit suicide. It is estimated that over 100 families are left homeless. A large number of cattle and horses must have perished in the flames, as it was impossible to flee from them. It was only by the most strenuous efforts that the town of Brookville was saved. At one time twenty-five freight cars, standing on a side track were on fire. The stock yards caught in a number of places, but were extinguished. We are informed by Mr. Loomis, who was an eye-witness, that it was the most terrible scene he ever witnessed, and that he never wished to see another like it. Thousands and thousands of acres are burned over, and where the ranches and homesteads of the settlers were, nothing now remains but a barren waste. No estimate of the damage has yet been made, but it must be enormous.

BATHING AT HAWAII.—The peculiar way in which the Hawaiians bathe is thus described: They take a board about twelve feet long, which is brought to a blunt point at one end and is made convex on the other side. After preparing themselves for the water they take the board and plunge into the sea. They watch their opportunity, and, as a tremendous wave approaches, they throw themselves on the board with the pointed end toward the beach, and as the approaching wave overtakes them and carries them forward with lightning rapidity, they guide the board in an oblique direction, being just under the curl of the wave, continuing so until the wave having reached shallow water, buries them beneath it. They come to the surface immediately, and diving beneath the approaching wave, taking their board with them, they swim out and lie waiting for the next roller. It is truly laughable to see some of them get caught as the wave breaks, their board going in one direction, while they go in another.

A DISCOVERY.—The ruins of a long-buried and unknown Monhammedan city have been lately discovered by the Russians in the territory of the Atrek. They are situated on the steppe east of the Caspian Sea, in a region once famous for its fertility. The country was irrigated, by a canal connected with Atrek, and the remains of large tanks and of an extensive system of pipes attest the care with which the inhabitants of the city secured an abundant water-supply. Broken minarets of Saracenic architecture betoken the religion and race prevailing in the city, which had evidently been of large extent and occupied by a numerous population. A detailed description of the discovery with copies of the inscriptions which admit of reading, have been transmitted to St. Petersburg, and these last have been submitted by the Government to competent scholars for interpretation.

THE jury in the case of the People vs. Miner Walden, charged with altering election returns at Modesto, after being out 16 hours returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The accused was ordered to appear for sentence on March 30th, with bail fixed at $5,000, which was given.

The Yolo Democrat,

With a Weekly Supplement.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, March 9th, 1876.

NAPA COUNTY PRINTING. — The contract for doing the county printing of Napa amounts to $1,400 for the present year.

PROPOSED EXTENSION.—An effort is being made to extend the Vaca and Winters railroad to the mouth of Capay Valley. The proprietors ask $5,000 per mile, and don't propose to go before the Legislature either. A meeting is to be held at Cottonwood on Saturday next to further the project.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY. — All who are interested in the culture of the grape, which is destined to be one of California's most important and most profitable industries, should read the article on our first page from the *Scientific American* upon the newly discovered method of destroying the phylloxera, which is becoming so seriously destructive to the vines.

SHOOTING AT DAVISVILLE. — On Friday last a bar-tender at Davisville named Fred. Betzold shot a harness-maker named Barney Wilson, during a quarrel in a saloon, the ball entering the lower part of the face near the nose and coming out at the back of the neck. It is thought that the shot, although the ball passed below the brain, will prove fatal, though at last accounts the wounded man was living with hopes of recovering. Betzold is in jail.

NEW PATENTS.—Through Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, S. F., we receive the following advance list of U. S. Patents, granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: C. B. Dahlgren, S. F., condensers for fumes and mercury; W. Davis, Petaluma, harness trimmings; P. Hinkle, S. F., Clutch; E. K. Howes, S. F., refrigerator; A. J. Larson, S. F., animal trap; S. Lawton, S. F., fish scales; D. P. Russell, Dixon, Cal., reapers; H. K. Waterhouse, S. F., vehicle spring; H. Anderson, Vallejo, Cal., handle attachment for brushes; G. F. Roberts, S. F., (trademark), throat and bronchial affections.

BLACK BEFORE RED.—Very glibly the Buffalo *Express* pipes out "Our red brethren may as well prepare to vacate the Black Hills," just as though they had no rights there which the white man was bound to respect. In this case treaty obligations are nothing—at least must not stand in the way of white men—party of the first part. Referring to this fact, the Napa *Reporter* very pointed remarks: "If these brethren were only black, what a noise the *Express* would make about 'treaty obligations.'" The *Reporter* might have truly said every radical paper in the country. The crocodile tears that are shed whenever Sambo is in any way interfered with, and often when he is required to obey positive law, are enough to disgust honest men. Our idea is, that none should be deprived of their rights under the law, neither red, black, nor even white. If the "red brethren" have a right to the soil which they inherited from their fathers, and which is guaranteed by treaty stipulation, they should be protected in that right by all the power of the United States Government.

CARD OF THANKS.—The ladies of the Woodland Library Association, gratified with the success of the Centennial Tea Party, wish to acknowledge obligations and return thanks to those ladies and gentlemen by whose generous assistance in costuming, furnishing music, donations for the table, etc., the entertainment became a pronounced success. The excellent Centennial music was furnished by local talent gratuitously, and the bountiful tables were supplied by donations from the ladies of Woodland and vicinity. The ladies of the Association feel much encouraged by the liberal patronage of a sympathizing public, and hope by this aid not only to furnish from time to time innocent amusement and entertainment, but also meanwhile to rear in their midst an institution to which Woodland may one day point with pride. The net proceeds of the entertainment were $174.50.

Understanding that some people desire to draw books from the Library without becoming members, the managers would state that all such can do so by paying 50 cents per month in advance, giving vouchers for the return of the books.

A THIRD TERM.—This is from J. Proctor Knott's speech on the one-term amendment: A salary of $50,000; a mansion sustained in a style of luxury that few persons dreamed of, furnished, repaired and heated at an annual expense of $25,000, with the very air breathed there perfumed by rare exotics propagated in a $55,000 garden house; maintained at an annual expense of $5,000; a Private Secretary at $3,000 a year to do the President's writing; two assistant secretaries at $2,500 a year to do the work of the private secretary; two clerks at $2,250 to do the work of the assistant secretaries —[Laughter]—a steward at $2,000 to supply the President's table with the choicest wines and the richest viands that could tempt or satiate his appetite, with $6,600 a year for books, periodicals, stationery, telegrams and (a comical pause) "other contingencies." If the children of Israel sighed for the flesh pots of Egypt, what must be the anguish of a sensitive soul when taking a last long farewell of such salary and luxuries? He asked the gentlemen to go home to their honest, hard-worked, over-taxed constituents, and tell them why four years was not a sufficient length of time for any American citizen to enjoy such an office. Replying to the suggestion that the experience gained in the Presidential office made the incumbent a better President, he asked to be pointed to any President whose second term was more satisfactory to the people than his first one.

A Disgraced Nation.

Other countries have been disgraced by men in high official position in times past; history records the fact; but we doubt if a parallel exists in modern times to the gross corruption of the leading men who administer the government of the United States to-day. Official corruption seems to have become the rule, and honesty the exception. Corruption permeates every department. Cabinet officers—the very heads of departments and the President's chosen advisers, are proven guilty of bribery and official stealing to an extent that is alarming the people. Nothing in any way approaching the present state of things ever before existed in the history of this country. We stand to-day a disgraced nation before the world—disgraced by the very men who ought to have been faithful servants. For years back this state of things has been becoming more and more apparent. It has been known that not one-half of the money collected from our over-taxed people ever found its way into the treasury. The Radical office-holders have appropriated it to their own enrichment, which is proven by the fact that thousands of them went into office poor men, and came out, if not millionaires, worth away up in the thousands. And all this wealth has been wrung from the people under the plea of necessity, and of supporting the government and paying the nation's indebtedness. A short time ago the country was shocked with the whiskey ring frauds, by which the government was defrauded of hundreds of thousands of dollars, then came Belknap's exposure, and now comes the case of Orville Grant, the President's own brother, who seems to be as deeply involved in the iniquitous transactions of the thieving ring as any of the lot. These instances are mentioned because they are fresh in the minds of the people, without going back to Boss Shepherd and many other peculators who operated before them, North and South, all over the country. And who is responsible for this terrible state of things? Can the fountain be pure if the stream which flows from it is impure? Does it not look as though the President's position was a very dubious one, or, to draw it mildly, as though he must be cognizant of the stealing and malfeasance that is going on in the departments around him, in many instances among his own appointees? At any rate the Radical party will be held responsible. The principal aim of the leaders of that party from the beginning seems to have been to enrich themselves at the expense of the people, in which they have been too successful. Since the Democracy has obtained the power to investigate these matters, so much corruption has been unearthed that the mask of pretended honesty and virtue, and purity, so glibly prated by the simon-pure speakers and newspapers of the Radical party, has been stripped off, and the hideous reality now appears in its true garb, showing its deformity, cloven hoof and all, to a deceived and disappointed people. The leaders of that party by their own treason have sounded its death knell. The sovereigns of the republic only await the opportunity now fast approaching to seal its doom and drive those who have proved recreant to their trust from place and power. Then will the Democracy institute honest and pure government, then will our country prosper, and not till then.

The Archer Bill.

This measure now before the Legislature is the absorbing topic in State affairs, and its discussion creates a good deal of interest on all sides, with its friends because they desire its passage, whatever its after effects may be, and with its enemies for the reason that they fear its passage and desire its defeat, stating that under its provisions many of the roads in this State could not be run, and would have to cease operations. Our Sacramento correspondent is in a position to understand the condition of the Archer bill, and states its present situation before the Legislature. That the people desire the passage of a just railroad law there is no doubt, and all parties stand pledged to favor such a measure. To get at what is just, seems to be the great difficulty in this matter. The revelations made in the Senate Committee on Corporations show that there are serious objections to the Archer bill, and the author himself consents to important amendments thereto because of its impracticability. We have it from reliable authority that it is not probable that this committee will report favorably on the bill in question, and consequently regard its passage as very doubtful. As to its merits we confess ourselves incompetent to judge. But we know that the people demand a law that shall protect them from extortionate charges, and at the same time do justice to railroad corporations.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—The new officers of Yolo County took their seats on Monday last, as follows: Carey Barney, Sheriff; D. M. Burns, Clerk and Auditor; A. C. Kean, Treasurer and Collector; J. A. Hiller, Recorder; F. E. Baker, District Attorney; R. H. Beamer, Assessor; P. Krellenberg, Coroner; A. M. Nurse, Surveyor; H. B. Pendegast, Superintendent of Schools; Supervisors—J. H. Harlan, Wm. Sims; [old members, Megowan, Smith, and President Mering.] The County Judge, E. R. Bush, and the following Justices of the Peace entered upon their duties on New Year's Day: W. J. Clark, P. H. Sibley, J. F. Sargent, J. Oneal, J. C. Campbell, L. Moody, J. C. Hulse, J. H. Murphy, H. M. Hoyt, J. W. Brown, E. E. Perkins, L. W. Hilliker, G. W. Bell, and W. W. Crouse.

Sacramento Letter.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, March 7th, 1876.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: — The leading excitement is the action upon the Archer bill, now before the Committee on Corporations. The ball was opened by the speech and statistical showing of Mr. Cohen. A description of this celebrity would not be out of place if your correspondent were only a pen painter. A general outline of the appearance of the man and his past history cannot but be somewhat interesting. He is about 50 years of age, has an intellectual countenance, speaks with great deliberation, and when excited is quite animated. Of course he is of Jewish origin; is quite corpulent, with a prominent nose and a fine head. He was formerly one of the Company engaged in railroading that sold out to the Central Pacific. He evidently understands his business. He addressed the Committee on Saturday for about two hours. His argument was to prove the Archer Bill a just and equitable one. He in a shrewd and cunningly contrived argument pointed out the great profits and large earnings of the Great Central Pacific road. While he professed great respect for the men in connection with this enterprise, he also made it manifest that he felt a rankling bitterness toward them. He charged them with a despotism toward our people that was more cruel than that of any despotism of Europe. He referred with great feeling to the immense earnings—the enormous amount of net profits of this road; contended that this road was taxing the people most terribly in their tariff for fares and freights, and spoke of the demand of the constituency of the Legislature for legal enactment upon this subject.

GOV. STANFORD

Next came upon the tapis, and after a few warm and feeling remarks introduced Mr. Stubbs, the General Freight Agent of the Company, and he unrolled two great scrolls of tabular statements, together with a well digested argument that he had prepared. Mr. Stubbs is no ordinary man. He is young, but has been in the employ of the C. P. Railroad since 1870, and General Freight Agent since 1871. He understands his business, as I suppose all in the employ of the Company do. After stating that the San Joaquin road could not be run under the Archer bill, he went on to show this bill to be crude, undigested and contradictory. Taking up a great roll of tabular statements—which he remarked twenty clerks had been a number of days at work in preparing—he selected a few of them to read. One was to show that the Archer tariff was less than that of the Eastern roads. His figures proved this. Another was to prove that the Archer bill had lower tariffs than the celebrated Potter bill, of Wisconsin. He also tore all to pieces by his figures the minority report of the Assembly Committeee. Admitting his figures to be correct, he made out a complete case. On the next day he showed by a tabular statement that the tariff of rates in the Archer bill was lower that of the celebrated Freeman bill.

M. Towne, General Superintendent, was also called and sworn, and he stated that the San Joaquin Valley Road could not be operated under the Archer bill; that it would not near pay the expense of running it; that the Oregon Branch was in a like condition.

Stanford corroborated all that was said by his employees and said a great many things about the original construction; that the company received no subsidy from the Government, but money on contract, and that the Government now saves annually $7,000,000 by their road and gets better service than under the old system of transportation; that the Company expected to pay all they owed to the Government; that they had always paid everybody 100 cents on the dollar, and if left alone expected to do so. He charged Archer with voting subsidies to build a national road. He stated that the State had paid the interest on $1,500,000, and that was the amount of the donation from this quarter. He claimed to have benefitted the State and all the people of the State; that even along streams they had reduced the fares by making competition, and when they owned both boats and road they had still reduced the fare one-half from what it formerly was. He spoke very warmly about the war made against their Company; said the Archer bill would stop the building of more roads; that instead of encouraging long roads, it held out an inducement not to lengthen the roads already built, because they would get less for freight upon a road over 50 miles than upon one 25 miles long.

MR. MOORE

Made a clear and positive statement, declaring that under the provisions of this bill their road could not operate; they had built their road and their boats and equipped them themselves; had received no subsidy; were carrying freights and passengers for less than was charged formerly by water. They expected to extend their road to Russian River, but it would be impossible to operate under this bill, and if it passed they would not extend their road. When finished their road would come under class C of the present bill. It was proposed to make another class, call it C, and make class C class D. Then class C would embrace all roads between 50 and 100 miles. But his road would be 115 miles and therefore it would still come under the low freight class. Mr. Moore thought the people along their line did not desire a reduction of tariff.

MR. DONAHUE.

This gentleman appeared before the Committee just as it was adjourning, and said he wanted time to make a statement. He said he came prepared to show that this bill of Mr. Archer was the same as a confiscation of his property; that he could not run at all under its provisions. This was not given in as testimony but declared just as the Committee was about to separate.

REBUTTAL.

I ought to remark that Mr. Cohen referred to documentary evidence in proof of the statements made in the minority Committee's report. The authorities quoted are perhaps of different years, etc. When Mr. Stubbs comes to his rebutting statement he will perhaps show the Committee where the contradiction lies.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It is matter of extreme doubt whether the Senate will pass the bill already passed by the Assembly, calling a constitutional Convention. They are divided upon the question of policy and also on the question whether the last vote of the people authorized such a measure. There will be a warm contest over this bill in the Senate.

BANK COMMISSIONER.

The Assembly do not exactly know how to dispose of this subject. Many of them are warmly in favor of creating the office. They think the necessity for a Commissioner is imperative, and others think it would only be creating another office, while true economy demands a reduction of offices and officers.

INSURANCE LAWS.

The Committee on Corporations for a number of days had a lively discussion before it upon the law on Life Insurance. They heard a great many persons, and much was said in favor and against a change of the law, but your correspondent believes the Committee at last got a good bill which was reported to the Senate and passed.

THE SALARY BILL

Is still in the Assembly, and some think it will not pass in its present shape. If it comes back to the Senate there may be another fight over it.

EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The Gibbons bill was pretty warmly discussed. This bill strikes out of our common school educational course the studies in music and foreign languages, and limits it to a plain English Education. The friends of the bill think we are cramming too much; that we are forcing our children to attempt too much and not getting a sufficiently thorough education in English. The approvers of the bill favor it on account of our foreign population. Now all my life I have been a strong advocate for a liberal system of naturalization laws; but we have no *foreign* element—or ought not to have—in our midst. They ought to be, and if true to their oaths are, all *American citizens.* This is an English-speaking people; our government is administered in English, and we ought to have all our children perfected in the English language. The foreigner who takes the oath of allegiance swears to abjure all foreign powers and potentates, and especially that of Great Britain, or of Prussia, or Belgium, or whatever country the subject hails from. Now where is the consistency of clinging to the rights, customs and language of a country that they especially abjure?

CORRUPTION.

We on the Pacific, thank Providence, are not yet cursed with the contaminating influence that prevades the Atlantic States. The corruptions of the times are simply horrifying to any honest man. The recent whiskey rings are going to be so far eclipsed by the magnitude and grossness that surrounds the center of power that they will almost be forgotten. I remember of a statesman saying, after the failure of Swartout, that his name would become a byword, and in after history he would be pointed out to the rising generation as a warning to those who might wish to wander from the path of duty and honesty. It was partly true; for a few years when a man failed or ran away his action was called "Swartouting;" but this crime of Swartout was honesty compared with recent developments. The President's brother and the President's confidential friends are implicated. Then why not the President next? When Belknap said, "I wish I had killed myself," and the President said in reply, "I wish you had," there may have been a terrible meaning in their words. It may be that the President wishes Belknap had killed himself before he brought scrutiny so closely upon his conduct, by the discovery of his own rascality. What ought to be done with Orville Grant? And does any one believe Orville Grant had this authority from the Secretary of War, and the President not know it? It is time the augean stable was cleansed. It is time that the knife should be used to cut away the proud and putrid flesh that now gangrenes the body politic. Oh Grant! thy vaulting ambition, that would have overleaped the example of the virtuous Washington and made thee President for a third term, may have as great a fall as that of Lucifer when he was hurled from heaven.

INDEX.

FEARFUL DEATH.—A conductor on a freight train running from Knights Landing to Vallejo was killed at Fairfield on Saturday last. He was on an up train and was passing along the top of the cars when he fell between them and was run over by the rest of the train, mangling him beyond recognition. He was interred at Fairfield. He was a native of Massachusetts, and had only been a year or two in this State.

PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION. — This body will meet again at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, on Monday next, March 13th, to perfect organization, adopt by-laws and such measures as shall be deemed for the interest of the Association.

Letter from an Old Correspondent.

MISSOURI RANCH, March 7th, 1876.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: — Being compelled to stay in out of the rain around the fireside, I thought a few items for the paper would not be amiss.

Farmers are about done seeding with the exception of corn, beets and alfalfa. Several of our neighbors are preparing their land for other crops instead of wheat and barley.

We have had an abundance of rain this winter; enough, so far, to insure to the farmer a rich reward for his labor and toil. Everything looks fine; in fact our crops look too well; a great deal of the early grain is bound to lodge if this weather keeps on with its gentle and frequent showers. California has been blessed with as favorable a season, so far, as could be desired.

There will doubtless be considerable damage by the overflows in California. Mr. Reed of Knights Landing will lose a large amount of his crop by high water. Cache Creek has been higher this winter than for many years before, overflowing its banks and spreading over the country in various directions, killing out the squirrels and gophers, and thus doing good for the farmers of Yolo.

Would this not be a good season to plant out a few acres of corn, also to cultivate and raise our own vegetables? We should clear out our lots and cow corrals and put the manure upon our land, and it will more than doubly pay us. I am acquainted with these facts as to beneficial results. The farmers have taken more interest in putting in their crops than any previous year.

There is no great stir among the people on this (north) side of the Creek; all are housed up; some smoking their pipes, some chewing tobacco, which is useless and a filthy practice to follow; some philosophising on the merits of agriculture; some on stock raising; some one thing and some another, dwelling together in unity.

Did you ever think how the men and boys used to do when they got together? They would talk of their fights, foot-racing, horse-racing, dancing, drinking whiskey, and all kinds of wickedness. It is not so bad now as it used to be in this respect. God has a more grand and noble purpose for us. Men and boys are getting to see beaties in doing right. We as a nation are becoming more enlightened; we are a high minded people, proud of our country, charitable and liberal to all the world. Art and Science are marching onward with gigantic stride. A few years ago we were cutting our grain with the reap hook, our grass with the scythe. Our boats were towed up and down the streams; our mills were run by horse or water power. Now we have steam for those purposes; we are on the advance, as a progressive nation. One hundred years have passed since we obtained our liberties and yet there is much to do to reform the people. The state of society is much better than it was a few years ago; the gospel light is beaming brightly upon the human heart. The condition of man is becoming better as the truths of the Bible flash upon his heart, and he exclaims "I must be a better citizen and break off from my evil deeds. More anon.

INDEPENDENT FARMER.

RAINFALL. — Our last report was 16.71 inches. Add to this amount .06 for March 2d, 1.60 for the 3d, .65 for the 6th, .78 for the 7th, .15 for the 8th, and the total rainfall to date is 19.95 inches.

Four hundred gamblers are collected at Cheyenne, ready for the opening season in the Black Hills country.

New Advertisements.

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Large Commissions & Cash Premiums

FOR SELLING A

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mh9-4t San Francisco, Cal.

California Quicksilver Mining Company.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, Sacramento City, California. Location of works, Yolo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 4th day of March, 1876, an assessment (No. 1) of ONE DOLLAR per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately, in U. S. gold coin, to the President, at the office of Booth & Co., Sacramento City, Cal. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on FRIDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1876, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF APRIL, 1876, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

mh9-4t H. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

For the erection of a new CHURCH, (woodon frame) will be received by the undersigned Committee, on or before APRIL TWENTY-NINTH, 1876.

Plans and Specifications can be seen with MR. GEO. FRAHM, City Hotel, Dixon.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

CLAUS JANSEN,
HER. HANKE,
ED. WEIHE,
H. PETERSON,
mh9-4t GEO. FRAHM.

PIANO TUNING

AND REPAIRING.

The undersigned will be in Woodland about the middle of March, instant, to remain for a few days, and will be pleased to wait upon all who desire his services.

Orders may be left at this office or with Mr. RICHARD SCHNEIDER, in Masonic Block.

CHARLES LUNN.

March 10th, 1876. mh10-tf

CLOSING OUT!

CLOSING OUT!

CLOSING OUT!

Notice is hereby given

That the undersigned will close out the

ENTIRE STOCK!

Formerly belonging to

Levy & Haines,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods

—AND—

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES!

And also a very fine assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

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I will sell for TWENTY DAYS

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And will dispose of all the balance left after 20 Days

At Auction!

Until all is sold. Notice will be given of the Auction Sales in due time.

THE PRIVATE SALE FOR TWENTY DAYS

COMMENCES

THIS DAY,

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

On all purchases amounting to $25 a discount of Five per cent. will be given.

A. G. READ, Auctioneer, has been engaged to commence selling at Auction **on the 16th day of March,** at 10 A.M., and continue from time to time till all is sold.

B. JOSEPH.

WOODLAND, Feb. 22d, 1875. fe25no19-3m

L. Machefert's

JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET, (UNDER CRAFT HOTEL).

GOLD WATCHES

For Ladies and Gents,

GOLD CHAINS,

Vest, Long, and Necklace,

AMERICAN & SWISS SILVER WATCHES

COIN SILVER CHAINS,

Latest Style Gold Sets,

EARRINGS AND PINS,
GOLD CUFF PINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
GLOVE FASTENERS,
SHAWL PINS
AND LOCKETS,

Gents' Gold Pins, Collar Buttons and Shirt Studs,

DIAMOND, RUBY, EMERALD, AMETHYST, ONYX, CAMEO, GARNET, PEARL, PLAIN & ENGRAVED RINGS

Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Castors, Card Receivers, Etc.,

Coin Silver Spoons. Forks, Card Cases, Thimbles, Etc.,

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,

Spectacles and Eye Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Rubber and Steel,

Writing Desks. Work Boxes, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Knives, Guns and Pistols.

Florence Sewing Machines.

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRS DONE IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

L. MACHEFERT,

de18-3m Main Street.

Removal

—OF—

R. T. BROWN & CO.,

—FROM—

N. W. Cor. 4th and J Sts.

—TO—

146 J St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

We are now to be found at the latter address, and are serving out to the million

CLOTHING!

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

At Astonishingly Low Prices!

de10-3m

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

AITKEN & LUCE,

PREMIUM PIONEER MARBLE WORKS

177 K ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Washstands, Etc., Etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble, Marble at Wholesale and Retail.

J. H. BROGAN,

AGENT AT WOODLAND.

de10-3m

McCALL SCRAPER.

Any person desiring to make a purchase of this style of Scraper is referred to N. GRAYSON, Acting Agent for Yolo County. It certainly surpasses anything in the style of a Scraper for Ditching, Levying or Leveling Land, or for Grading Roads.

mh2-1m N. GRAYSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of Foreclosure and Sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the Third day of February, A.D. 1876, in a certain action wherein H. J. COOPER is Plaintiff, and against J. H. MURRAY and C. E. MURRAY, Defendants, duly attested on the Ninth day of February, A.D. 1876, and to me directed and delivered, I am commanded to sell all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by land of R. L. Beamer, on the east by lands of Mr. Davidson, on the south by the lands of Dr. Dick, on the west by the Cacheville Road leading from the Town of Woodland to the Town of Cacheville, containing two and a-half (2½) acres of land.

Public Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1876, at Two o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo, State aforesaid, I will, in obedience to said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale, sell the above described real property to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

C. BARNEY, Sheriff.

WOODLAND, Feb. 18th, 1876. fe25-4t

Probate Notice.

Estate of Albert G. Braley, deceased.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of ALBERT G. BRALEY, deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, made on the 24th day of February, A.D. 1876, notice is hereby given, that SATURDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1876, at One o'clock P.M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Woodland, in the said County of Yolo, have been appointed as the time and place for Proving the Will of said ALBERT G. BRALEY, deceased, and for hearing the application of SALOME W. BRALEY for the issuance to her of Letters Testamentary, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, February 24th, 1876.

[SEAL.] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

TREADWELL & GAROUTTE,
Attorneys for Petitioner. fe25-3t

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA-POT.

F. M. HALL,

Two doors West of Postoffice,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL ASSORTMENT

—OF—

ALL GOODS IN HIS LINE,

Consisting in part of

STOVES,

RANGES,

PUMPS, PIPE OF ALL KINDS, HOSE,

BRASS GOODS,

Fruit Cans and Fruit Jars,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT

—IN A—

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

Having just returned from San Francisco with

—A—

Full and Complete Assortment

CAN NOW OFFER

Better Inducements to Customers than anyone else in Yolo County.

☞ Remember the place, two doors west of the Postoffice. fe1-3m

J. L. Simpson,

DRUGGIST,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

TOILET PERFUMES,

For the Handkerchief,

Hair Oils, Soaps, Hair Brushes,

ETC., ETC.

A FINE STOCK OF

School Books,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

Initial Note, Diaries, Etc.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Glass, Cigars, Tobacco,

LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.,

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,

de19-3m WOODLAND.

THE NEW

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

Fall and Winter Goods,

MRS. & MISS PORTER

Have received their Spring Stock of Millinery, embracing the Latest and Most Fashionable Styles of Goods, and are prepared to suit the most fastidious tastes at reasonable prices.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.—We are agents for the celebrated Butterick's Patterns, to which we call the attention of the public.

Ladies are respectfully invited to favor us with their patronage.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

Woodland, March 18th 1875. de19-3m

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women

Business that Will Pay

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. *Particulars Free,* or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents. Address J. LATHAM & CO., fe11-5t 419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

S. A. WOLFE,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. A. TODD,)

PHOTOGRAPHER,

84 J Street, - - Sacramento.

de10-3m

The Yolo Democrat.

Thursday, March 9th, 1876.

	A.M.		P.M.
	Passenger.	*Freight.*	*Passenger.*
Going South..	6:20	6:50	3:48
" North..	11:41	9:33	8:49

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Passenger.	*Passenger.*
Going South..11:29 A.M.	Going North..5:09 P.M

Train leaving Woodland at 11:44 A.M. connects with Boat at Knight's Landing for Colusa every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Town and County Matters

NOT DEAD.—After announcing in a previous issue, "this is the last paper we shall publish under these circumstances," etc., the Winters *Advocate* continues to be issued weekly as heretofore, and the publisher now says that the "circumstances" have changed, and that the press he has been trying to get is secured and was to be on hand "in the present week." If this be true (and we have no reason to doubt it,) we congratulate our neighbors on having secured a press, and will say further, that if they have held out inducements to any one to hazard the undertaking, we hope they will redeem all their pledges and sustain the paper as they have agreed. It is hard enough and poorly enough paid work under the most favorable circumstances to publish a paper and make both ends meet, and if it can be done at Winters we shall be surprised, because there is not sufficient business patronage there to sustain it. We sympathize with the publisher in his hazardous undertaking and hope he may succeed.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—There are twenty thousand dollars' worth of dry goods to be sold at auction by B. Joseph, at Levy & Haines' old stand, beginning on Thursday next, March 16th. A. G. READ, Auctioneer. *

NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Follett & Torrance are now in partnership manufacturing the celebrated Empire Washing Machine, which they propose to do this season quite extensively. It has been used in this community during the year past, and gives universal satisfaction. The manufactory is in Washington Hall building, where orders will be received. This is an industry that should be encouraged, for the machine is all that is claimed for it, being a great help in that hardest and most dreaded of all household work—the washing department.

J. H. EATON & SON keep eastern canned vegetables, fruits and maple syrup. *f11

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.—Mr. Stollings is making arrangements to vacate the building now occupied by him as a saloon, and move into Mr. Dietz's brick building on the other side of the street. The building vacated by Stollings will be fitted up for a grocery and provision store and occupied by Messrs Finistere & Labuxsier, who find that their increasing business demands more room.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.—Notwithstanding the fact that our citizens voted against raising a special tax for continuing the public schools, we are glad to find that a large number are sending to a private school in the same building, the use of which has been granted by the Trustees. Mr. and Mrs. Pedler have about 50 scholars and Mrs. DeLong and daughter as many more.

J. H. EATON & SON keep fresh apples, oranges, lemons and cocoanuts. *f11

GRANGERS' SOCIAL.—On account of the severe storm that prevailed last Thursday evening, the Grangers' Social had to be postponed. If the weather is not too bad the Social will come off at their hall in the Bank Building this (Thursday) evening, March 9th. All Grangers are invited.

DELAYED.—The bricking up of the cistern on Main street for the use of the Fire Department, has been delayed for a week on account of stormy weather. Work was commeuced again yesterday. The heavy rains cause a good deal of caving.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Seventh Day Adventists of Woodland will hold their quarterly meeting on Sabbath and Sunday, March 18th and 19th, when it is expected there will be preaching. Particulars will be given hereafter.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 8-oz. American Watches, at L. Machefert's. *25

NEW SPRING GOODS.—Determined to be first in market with his Spring stock, Mr. Alexander has been below and made heavy purchases in all the latest styles and novelties. Call early at the White House and have a look at them.

TUNER.—We call the attention of those who have pianos and desire to have them tuned or repaired, to the card of Mr. Lunn, who is well known in this place as a first-class workman, and as one who always gives satisfaction.

J. H. EATON & SON pay the highest price for poultry and eggs. *f11

TO BUILDERS.—The attention of builders and contractors is directed to the advertisement asking for proposals to build a church in Dixon.

SOLD OUT.—J. I. Eaton has sold his stock of groceries to his brother G. M. Eaton, who will remove the stock to Sacramento.

OMITTED.—Our usual market report is unavoidably omitted for this week.

AT L. MACHEFERT'S, a fine assortment of jewerly. *25

The Centennial Party—Costumes Etc.

We had intended to give a full list of the ladies and gentleman who attended the Centennial Social in costume, with a brief description of the dress worn on that occasion, but we are unable to give any detailed account, with the exception of the Washington Party and a few relics worn by or belonging to some of those who took part in the affair.

Mrs. F. S. Freeman, as Lady Washington, sustained the character admirably, being dressed in brown moire antique silk, trimmed with point lace over a white satin quilted petticoat, lace cap (the property of Mr. Machfert,) worn at a weding in Paris 115 years ago; jewels, pearls; one ring with pearl setting (belonging to Mrs. S. Mering,) dated 1735.

Miss Minnie Cross as Miss Nellie Custis. Green silk with pink over dress; white kid slippers with pearl buckels; hair in high puffs.

Mrs. Webber as Mrs. Robt. Morris. Black silk velvet dress, trimmed with ecru lace and looped at the sides displaying a pink satin quilted petticoat; hair a la pompadour; ornaments, pearls and gold.

Miss M. M. Everts, as Mrs. Livingston. Rose colored silk petticoat, brocade over dress trimmed with dutchess lace; hair curled and powdered; ornaments—pearls.

Mrs. W. W. Brownell, as Mrs. Bingham. Blue silk dress, ecru lace, pink satin petticoat, pink satin waist-ribbon tied at the sides and falling gracefully to the bottom of the skirt; hair very becomingly arranged over cushions; fan and bracelet, family relics of 1770.

Miss Diggs. White satin gauze dress looped over a pink satin petticoat, a very stylish wedding dress 50 years ago, the property of Mrs. Dr. Anderson.

Miss Eliza Freeman. White dress, pointed bodice, square cut waist finished with ruffles of ecru lace, full skirt looped over a quilted petticoat 101 years old; steel bead reticule same age. Petticoat and reticule belonging to Mrs. Mering.

Miss Alice Hunt. Pink silk with white lace cape 75 years old.

Mrs. Bidwell. Garnet silk with lace trimmings 50 years of age—property of Mrs. Martin.

Mrs. F. E. Baker. Pink china crape dress, a very ancient relic—the property of Mrs. Dr. Hatch of Sacramento.

Among the gentleman dressed in Continental costume we noticed Judge Hutton as Gen. Washington, Profs. Elston and Ridgway, F. S. Freeman, G. J. Cole, C. W. Proctor, D. Frazer, E. L. Craft, T. P. Magee, G. C. Grimes, B. F. Jackson and many others, making about 50 couples in all.

We don't suppose that any of the costumes worn by the gentleman were in use during the first session of Congress, although some of them looked quite ancient.

One couple attracted our special attention, Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette, as represented by the Machefert children, and were a decided success.

Among the relics of ancient times exhibited were six pieces of crockery ware belonging to Mr. Griffith, of Cacheville; Mrs. C. S. Frost, a teacup and saucer 90 years old; Mrs. F. S. Freeman, platter and soup plate, age 75 years; Mrs. Dr. Mehring, pitcher, 100 years; Mr. S. Mering, a copy of the *Boston Weekly*, published in Nov. 1773; Mr. Ellis, collection of old coin; Mr. Proctor, knife and handkerchief.

Everything passed off pleasantly and agreeably, the entertainment netting to the ladies of the Library Association the snug sum of $174 50, and to all those who contributed to this sum they desire to return thanks and say, "God bless you, and may your next centennial be even more happy than the present."

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons indebted to George Lewald are hereby notified that they *must* settle their accounts before the 15th of March. *25

BAND DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—A disagreement involving some two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of musical instruments has existed for some time between the Ellis Band and the Woodland Band. About a week ago the Ellis Band issued an attachment for possession of the instruments, and on Tuesday last they were turned over to them, thus settling the trouble and further litigation.

FOR JEWELRY REPAIRS, done promptly and skilfully, go to L. Machefert's. *25

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Woodland Gas Co., held March 4th, 1876, the following officers were elected, to serve for one year: J. D. Stephens, President; Geo. D. Fiske, Vice-President; Geo. J. Luce, Secretary; L. A. Kelley, Treasurer; Geo. J. Luce, Superintendent.

J. H. EATON & SON keep sugar beet and all kinds of fresh garden seeds. *f11

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—There will be Episcopal services at Templar Hall, on Sunday next, March 12th, at 11 A.M., by Rev. G. A. Easton of Benicia. All are invited.

FOR GENUINE and Cheap American Watches, go to L. Machefert's. *25

The Road to Health.

Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acrid, corrupt and offensive accumulations which produce functional derangement, and you remove the cause of most diseases which afflict the human family, and thus save large doctors' bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists.

THE NATIONAL GOLD MEDAL was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

W. W. PENDEGAST.

We referred briefly last week to the death of Hon. Wm. Wirt Pendegast, which occurred at Santa Rosa on the 29th of February, ult. We now give a brief account of the circumstances attending his death, which to us earthly mortals seems so untimely; how his friends took charge of his body, conducted it to San Francisco, thence to Napa, his late residence and the home of his family; the affection there shown and the sympathy expressed, and finally the funeral services which closed the scene over one who was universally beloved, admired and respected by all classes of people, from one end of the State to the other, and which was attended by the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, other State officers and members of the Legislature, delegates from Napa, Davisville, Knights Landing, Cacheville and other points, and an immense concourse of citizens of Woodland and all parts of Yolo County. Elder B. C. Lawson delivered the funeral discourse, which embraced a sketch of the life of the deceased, at the Christian Church in this place, on Saturday, March 4th, instant.

Upon the news of Mr. Pendegast's death reaching the Legislature, then in session, Senator Lewis offered the following resolution in the State Senate, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The sorrowful tidings have reached the Senate of the death of the late Hon. W. W. Pendegast; and

WHEREAS, His distinguished services as a legislator are fully recognized and appreciated by his associates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourn this day it adjourn out of respect to the memory of that distinguished gentleman, thus manifesting the high appreciation of the great ability and manly qualities of our departed friend and co-laborer in the cause of the State.

Mr. Farley offered the following, which was also adopted, and Messrs. Farley, Lewis, Evans, O'Connor and Edgerton were appointed the committee:

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the President to attend the funeral of the late Wm. Wirt Pendegast, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased by the Senate of the State of California.

Mr. Birney introduced the following in the Assembly, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to attend the funeral of the late Hon. Wm. Wirt Pendegast, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased by the Legislature of California.

The Assembly also appointed Messrs. Wilcox, Ferrall, Cornwall, Carson and Murphy a committee to attend the funeral.

On the following day touching eulogies were delivered in each branch of the Legislature, showing that deceased held a very exalted place in the affections of our legislators.

The Santa Rosa *Democrat* of Saturday last contained an editorial of half a column announcing the sad intelligence, and an article of a column giving the circumstances of the death of deceased, from which we extract the following:

"This community was profoundly shocked to hear of the death of the Hon. W. W. Pendegast, which occured suddenly at the Ralston House at 8 o'clock P.M. Tuesday. He came here on Saturday last in a private conveyance from Napa, having been engaged as one of the counsel in the Heflin case, now on trial in the District Court. He was in the court room all day Monday and Tuesday until noon. He remained in his room in the afternoon and was visited by Dr. Allen and twice by his associate in the cause in which he was engaged. A few moments before his death Philbrick, a clerk at the Ralston House, was in the room and saw Mr. Pendegast lying on the sofa before a fire. He spoke to him and went down to get more wood, returned in a few moments and found Mr. Pendegast lying on the floor, insensible and pulseless, but breathing. He ran immediately for assistance, met Robt. Cartmel on the stairs, told Cartmel to go to the room while he ran for a doctor. When Cartmel got to the room he thinks Mr. Pendegast was dead. Mr. Hughes and others came and soon after Drs. Allen and Justice, who found the body upon the floor lifeless.

* * * * * * * *

"The Odd Fellows, of which order Mr. Pendegast was an honored member, took charge of the body and it now lies at the Hall, the flag of that and other buildings of the city being suspended at half-mast.

"The District Court adjourned in respect to the deceased and at noon today the members of the Bar adopted resolutions suitable to the occasion, which will be published to-morrow. At 2 o'clock this afternoon F. E. Johnston, Mr. Pendegast's law partner, accompanied by delegations from the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, arrived from Napa, as follows: Eli Hottel, A. G. Boggs, J. C. Pierson, R. M. Swain."

The Committee from Napa appointed to bring the body, via San Francisco, to the former city, left overland early Wednesday morning, as we learn from the *Reporter*, and arrived at Santa Rosa at 2 P.M. on Wednesday. On Thursday it was taken to Napa by the route indicated, and on Friday lay in state in Odd Fellows' Hall, and was visited by thousands who desired to take a parting look at the face of their favorite whom they had known and loved so long and well. On the 5:40 P.M. train the Committee in charge left Napa to bring the body in a special car to Woodland, the residence and burial place of deceased's family, for interment, arriving here at 9 P.M.

On Saturday, the day of the funeral, the body lay in state in front of the pulpit in the Christian Church from nine till half-past eleven, beautifully decorated with floral offerings, and the features looking as calm and peaceful as though in ordinary slumber. Here a throng of people from far and near looked with sorrow and grief upon all all that remained of their dear friend and companion.

The funeral services were appointed for 12 M. On account of the severe storm the train from Sacramento and Davisville was somewhat delayed, but arrived at 12:30, bringing Governor Irwin, Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, Adjutant-General Walsh, Secretary of State Beck, Surveyor-General Minis, Clerk of the Supreme Court Woolf, and a delegation of Senators, consisting of Messrs. O'Connor, Farley, Evans, Edgerton and Lewis, special Committee of the Senate, and Messrs. Clarken, Ferral, Cornwell and Wilcox, of the Assembly Committee, appointed to represent their respective bodies at the funeral. Senators Laine, Hill, Howe, Tinnin, McGarvey, Shirley and Turner were also present, and several Assemblymen and officers of the Senate and Assembly.

Eld. Lawson then opened the funeral services by reading an appropriate passage of Scripture—1st Cor. 15th chapter, 21st to 26th verses, and 53d to 58th verses, which was followed with an impressive prayer, after which the choir sang with touching effect the beautiful hymn:

SHALL WE KNOW EACH OTHER THERE?

When we hear the music ringing
In the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angel voices, singing,
Gladly bid us welcome home
To the land of ancient story,
Where the spirit knows no care,
In that land of light and glory,
Shall we know each other there?

When the holy angels meet us,
As we go to join their band,
Shall we know the friends that greet us
In the glorious spirit land?
Shall we see the same eyes shining
On us as in days of yore?
Shall we feel their dear arms twining
Fondly round us as before?

Yes, my earth-worn soul rejoices,
And my weary heart grows light,
For the sweet and cheerful voices,
And the forms so pure and bright,
That shall welcome us in Heaven,
Are the loved of long ago;
And to them 'tis kindly given,
Thus their mortal friends to know.

O, ye weary, sad, and tossed ones,
Droop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall join the loved and just ones
In the land of perfect day.
Harp-strings, touched by angel fingers,
Murmured in my raptured ear—
Evermore their sweet song lingers—
We shall know each other there.

The following sketch of the life and character of the deceased was read by Elder Lawson, forming a part of his very appropriate funeral discourse:

William Wirt Pendegast was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, on the 8th day of February, 1842. In 1854 at the age of 12 years he came with his parents to California. He grew up to early manhood in this county. By his own exertions, with such assistance as his parents could give him, he acquired a good English education. At the age of 19 he commenced the study of law. He studied for a time under the instruction of Coffroth and Spaulding in Sacramento. Afterwards by the request of the late Judge James H. Hardy, who was then in Virginia City, Nevada, he entered the office of Hardy & Quint, in the double capacity of student and Clerk. His progress was rapid and he was soon admitted to the bar.

In March 1864 he was married to Miss Lou Boggs, daughter of Henry C. Boggs of Napa, and granddaughter of Governor Lilburn Boggs. She fell a victim to consumption within less than a year after their marriage. Previous to her death he opened an office in Napa City which place continued to be his home until his death. In 1867 he was married to Henrietta Wood, daughter of Dr. J. Henry Wood of San Francisco. They have three children, a son and two daughters. He has been associated in practice with W. P. S. Rayle, Esq., Hon. T. P. Stoney, Hon. W. C. Wallace and Finis E. Johnston, Esq.

In 1867 he was elected to a seat in the State Senate and was re-elected in 1871. Thus for eight years he represented his senatorial district embracing the counties of Napa, Lake and Mendocino. Of his career as a lawyer and a legislator we need not speak. This is a matter of record and of history. His associates at the bar and in the Senate have done or will do justice to his memory.

It is fitting that I should notice some of his more private relations. As a son he was ever respectful and obedient to his parents; as a brother he was kind and affectionate towards his brothers and tender and gentle to his sisters; as a husband he was devoted and faithful, and as a father he was all that this holy relation demands. He was faithful and true to his friends and generous and even magnanimous to his opponents. He had no enemies in the proper sense of the word.

He was a firm believer in the Bible, in God and in the Savior of sinners. Though, owing to his surroundings and to the frailties of our common humanity, he did not always conform his outward life to the dictates of the Holy Volume, yet in his heart of hearts he ever cherished the most profound reverence for its pure and holy teachings. The love of the pure, the true and the beautiful was not so much an inbred sentiment as it was an inborn element of his very nature. As the crystal dew-drop kisses the bright sunbeam which comes to bear it away to mingle with its companions in the bosom of the fleecy cloud, so his spirit embraced with rapture the heavenly messenger sent to conduct him to a holier companionship than this sinful earth affords.

He died at his post of duty, in the town of Santa Rosa on the evening of February 29th, 1876. His death was sudden and caused by congestion of the lungs. Thus, at the early age of 34, closed the earthly career of our loved and loving friend. A noble and manly form lies prostrate. A warm and generous heart has ceased to pulsate. A brilliant intellect has been quenched by the dark, cold waters of death. No one will ever know how many hearts have swelled with sorrow and how many eyes have been dimmed with tears, as the wires have borne from place to place the brief message—Wirt Pendegast is dead!

At the conclusion of the discourse the mournful procession was arranged and proceeded to the cemetery, a lovely spot in the town suburbs, where the burial services were conducted by the Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, of which deceased was a prominent member. The weather, which had been exceedingly stormy throughout the week had cleared up during the morning, and the sun shone out in all his splendor, as if to lift the pall of gloom that hung over the mournful scene. The funeral cortege was very long—over half a mile—embracing a very large concourse of relatives and friends. At the grave was manifested the high esteem in which their dead brother was held by these respectable and honorable Orders; and their manifest sorrow but represented the feeling of every heart. Of the grief of the stricken wife, mother, father and others of the immediate family we need not speak, for we know there is only One who can comprehend it in all its breadth and depth—who can and will minister unto His suffering children in this time of sore affliction and severe trial, and who will care for all who put their trust in Him—the true and living God, who doeth all things well.

We can only say, Dear friend, farewell.

A Fine Thing for the Teeth.

Fragrant SOZODONT is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. Its embalming or antiseptic property and aromatic fragrance makes it a toilet luxury. SOZODONT removes all disagreeable odors from the breath caused by catarrh, bad teeth, etc. It is entirely free from the injurious and acrid properties of tooth pastes and powders which destroy the enamel. One bottle will last six months.

Bring out the Vital Energy.

There is generally, even in the most delicate constitution, a latent reserve of vital energy. The medical stimulant of all others best calculated to rouse this *vis inertia* is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The impulse which that inestimable preparation lends to the action of the various organs insures a more vigorous and consequently healthy discharge of their various functions than they would be capable of without its aid, and the "fillip to nature" thus communicated is never excessive, but always equable and regular. Just so much stimulation is imparted as is required; and no more. In respect to the healthful gentleness of their action, the Bitters are immeasurably superior to the unmedicated stimulants of commerce, which, though they produce a powerfully resuscitating effect for a few minutes, are invariably followed by a reaction, corresponding in depression to their primal effect. They excite so much at first that nature is wearied by the effort, and is apt to sink under the exhaustion. Physicians who have made the stimulative action of the Bitters the subject of experiment, declare their decided preference of them over any other similar article. An equally high opinion is entertained of their regulating qualities by medical men who are acquainted with their tonic effects. They speedily rectify an irregular habit of body, digestive disorders and delinquencies of the urinary organs, which added to their strengthening influence, renders invaluable aid in dyspepsia, constipation, biliary derangements and weakness or irritation of the bladder or kidneys. Rheumatic affections are also greatly alleviated by their blood depurating and anti-inflammatory action.

HOW TO AMUSE THE CHILDREN.—Parents are often at a loss to find amusement for the young people, which will at the same time instruct their minds, cultivate the taste, and give them an appreciation for the beautiful. A new and interesting art has recently been introduced to the public called "Decalcomanie," or Transfer Pictures. These Pictures are printed on prepared paper, in many colors and sizes, of almost every variety of subject, such as Heads, Landscapes, Flowers, Autumn Leaves, Insects, Comic Figures, etc., which can be instantly and permanently transferred to almost any article one may wish to ornament, such as Fans, Work Boxes, Vases, Flower Pots, Furniture and various articles of household use. When transferred these pictures, in beauty of color and artistic design, rival the most beautiful painting. The art is easily acquired, and children even soon become experts: the process of decorating articles with these pictures is novel, ingenious and highly interesting to young and old. The manufacturers of these pictures, Messrs. J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William Street, New York, offer to send, by mail postpaid, ten selected samples of these pictures, full instructions for transferring the same, with 24 page catalogue, for ten cents, or for fifty cents they will send one hundred attractive pictures.

Grand Opening

AT A. ALEXANDER'S

White House!

The Largest and Best-Selected Assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

Dry Goods!

CLOTHING!

ETC., ETC.

Ever Exhibited in Woodland,

—AT—

Prices to defy competition

Special inducements given on articles suitable for

Christmas Gifts!

A Full Line of FINE FURS ON HAND!

I hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that I must sell the biggest portion of the immense Stock lately purchased during the great money panic under the most favorable circumstances, at prices that will induce you to buy your goods at

A. ALEXANDER'S WHITE HOUSE,
WOODLAND.
ja1-3m

VICK'S

Flower and Vegetable Seeds

are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is, beautiful Flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent free to all who enclose the Postage—a 2 cent stamp.

VICK'S

Flower and Vegetable Garden

is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and *four Chromo Plates of Flowers*, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 35 cts. in paper covers; 65 cents bound in elegant cloth.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cts. for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

BLACKSMITHING!

THE NEW FIRM OF
Dunphey & Stocking,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
DUNPHEY & KNOX,

Are doing a General Blacksmithing and Jobbing business, at the old stand opposite the Exchange Hotel, and respectfully solicit a continuance of past patronage with as much more as they can legitimately obtain.

We are prepared to turn out anything from a Wheelbarrow to a first-class Carriage.

Particular Attention Given to Horseshoeing.

Please give us a call.
DUNPHEY & STOCKING.
Woodland, Dec. 31st, 1875. fe19-3m

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil, At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

IXL.

NEW STORE!

New Goods!

NEW PRICES

AT THE GREAT IXL

CASH STORE,

THE NEW FIRM OF

Levy & Shawl

Have opened a Very Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.,

Which have been Bought for Cash, and will be Sold

FOR CASH ONLY

We have also a very fine assortment of

HATS,

Of the VERY LATEST STYLES, given up by everybody to be

THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

Come and examine our goods before making your purchases.
No trouble to show goods. Please give us a trial, and convince yourselves that we perform all we promise.

STORE IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Next Door to Green's Jewelry Store.

LEVY & SHAWL.

ja28-3m

Geo. D. Fiske,

P. O. BLOCK, WOODLAND,

REAL ESTATE,
INSURANCE,
AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
Money Broker and Conveyancer.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO ME WILL BE ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY AND CORRECTLY.

My arrangements with San Francisco, Sacramento and Eastern Agencies for the sale of Real Estate, and for bringing the rich farming lands of Yolo County to the notice of Immigrants being complete, I am prepared to find purchasers for Large and Small Ranches. Have

Immediate sale for several small Farms!

Anyone having a large tract that can be subdivided will do well to call at once.

Real Estate Sales of the Office since September last amount to $150,000.

Town of Woodland Property.

Lots containing from one to five acres, within and near the Corporation,

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.

Houses and Stores for Rent.

Money to Loan on Unexceptionable Security.

AGENCY OF THE

Home Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA:
Cash Assets, $600,000.

Stockholders represent $40,000,000.00 worth of Property.

SOLID INDEMNITY!
WILL INSURE AT
REASONABLE RATES!
NO COMBINATIONS!

Also, Agency of the

New England Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
The Oldest and Most Reliable Mutual Co. in the United States. ja7-3m

CHAS. T. BIDWELL,
General Insurance Agent,

REPRESENTS THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
Of London and Liverpool;

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
Of Hartford;

—AND—

HOME INSURANCE CO.,
Of New York.

Fireman's Fund
Of San Francisco.

AGGREGATE ASSETS EXCEED

$18,000,000.

Office with Thomas & Hunt,
WOODLAND. de24-3m

WOOL. WOOL.

Send your Wool to the old-established house of

CHRISTY & WISE,

They do not speculate on your shipments, but endeavor to get you the highest market price, and sell each parcel on its merits. They beat all other houses in securing high prices the past year.

WOOL SACKS,
SHEEP SHEARS,
WOOL TWINE,
TOBACCO,

And all other articles connected with the trade, furnished at lowest rates. Sheep sold on commission.

Glycerine Dip and Carbolic Dip

At Reduced Rates.

CHRISTY & WISE,
607 *FRONT STREET, - SAN FRANCISCO.*
ja21-4m-1s

MARK F. JONES,

STATE AGENT FOR THE

CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN!

Combination & Cabinet!

From $50.00 to $1,000.00.

Thirty of which I have sold in Yolo Co. inside of Three Months!

Agent for the following Pianos: Also some of the most celebrated makes of

FRENCH UPRIGHTS!

Pianos from $300 to $1,500.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Pianos Sold on Installments.

CHICKERING and STEINWAY SQUARE AND UPRIGHTS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN UPRIGHTS!

Have made bona fide sales to the following persons, and most respectfully refer to them as to quality of Pianos and Organs:

1.	Judge Hutton	$325.00	Organ.
2.	Frank Rahm	225.00	"
3.	Basil Stephens	315.00	"
4.	J. Ridley	200.00	"
5.	Sam. Merring	275.00	"
6.	Joe Maxwell	250.00	"
7.	Ferd Schlleman	300.00	"
8.	Asa Pettit	225.00	"
9.	I. F. Nason	250.00	"
10.	E. Valentine	350.00	"
11.	I. P. Millsap	250.00	"
12.	H. Stegall	300.00	"
13.	J. B Ruggles	150.00	"
14.	D. P. Diggs	225.00	"
15.	Ike Ely	275.00	"
16.	C. Dresser	250.00	"
17.	— Ruggles	250.00	"
18.	J. Lawson (Dixon)	150.00	"
19.	H. Finch	250.00	"
20.	C. L. Beach	350.00	"
21.	T. Pryor	250.00	"
22.	J. K. Smith (Chicky)	650.00	Piano.
23.	T. Pryor "	650.00	"
24.	Jacob Hevel	275.00	Organ.
25.	W. Dresser	250.00	"
26.	Mr. Hamner	250.00	"
27.	R. Jones	235.00	"
28.	G. Williams	300.00	"
29.	Wm. Browning	275.00	"
30.	Mrs. E. High	300.00	"
31.	Dr. Chalmers (Stockton)	200.00	"
32.	T. F. Laugenour	275.00	"
33.	G. S. Chandler	300.00	"
34.	Amos Gable	350.00	"
35.	Lorenzo Dexter	275.00	"
36.	B. W. Stephens (Upright—Chickering)	675.00	Piano.
	Total	$10,675.00	

The above sales were all made inside of three Months.
All Instruments guaranteed for Five Years.

☞ Will open a Music Store in Sacramento on or about April 1st, in the meantime my headquarters will be at

Residence, in rear of Postoffice, in Woodland.

No. 1 Agents Wanted in every town in the county.

Call on or write for a descriptive circular.
Address, MARK F. JONES,
fe4 Woodland, Cal.

S. DAVIDSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

A. KIERSKI,

Has on hand at his Great

Variety Store,

At the Old Stand, opposite the College, Main Street, Woodland,

A Very Full and Complete Stock of Goods.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Musical Instruments,
Guns,
Pistols and Ammunition,
Nuts and Candies,
Tobacco, Cigars
And Pipes.

TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.

I respectfully solicit the patronage of the residents of Woodland and vicinity, believing that I can please them both as to Goods and Prices. S. DAVIDSON.
fe4-3m

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE
IN WOODLAND!

L. DRYFUS,

Has in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,
CIGARS, ETC.,

Which he offers to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED
—AND—
GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.
ja8-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,
PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. ja24-3m

25 PACKETS VEGETABLE OR FLOWER SEEDS FOR $1
Illustrated Catalogue and Guide free. R. J. TRUMBULL, 419 and 421 Sansome street, S. F.
ja28-13t4m

The Yolo Democrat.

Thursday, March 9th, 1876.

The Closing Scene.

The following is pronounced by the *Westminster Review* to be unquestionably the finest American poem ever written:

Within the sober realm of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
Like some tanned reaper, in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are looking brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills,
O'er the dun waters widening into vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed farther and the streams sang low,
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests, crewhile armed with gold,
The banner bright with every martial hue,
Now stood like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On sombre wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And like a star, slow drowning in the light,
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock up in the hillside crew—
Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before;
Silent, till some reply warden blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,
Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young;
And when the oriole swung her swaying nest,
By every light wind like a censer swung.

When sang the noisy martins in the eaves,
The busy swallows circling ever near—
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year.

Where every bird that waked the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rosy East—
And now was sunless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail,
And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo in the distance to the cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers,
The spiders moved their thin shrouds night by night,
The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this, in this most dreary air,
And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with its inverted torch;

Amid all this, the centre of the scene,
The white haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyous mien,
Sat like fate and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her;
Oft supped and broke with her the ashen crust,
And in the dead leaves she still heard the stir
Of his thick mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned and she gave her all;
And twice war bowed to her his sable plume—
Regave the sword to hang upon the wall.

Regave the sword, but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow.
Nor him, who to his sire and country true,
Fell mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like that low murmur of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tone.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bowed;
Life dropped the distaff through her hands serene;
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
While death and winter closed the autumn scene.

—*T. B. Read.*

General Items.

The Iowa Senate has rejected a bill taxing church property.

The whole number of trade dollars coined up to February 1st, is $8,081,000.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are a unit in favor of General Hancock for President.

Thousands of cattle have died in Utah this winter owing to the cold and deep snows.

A young child of Charles Cooley was fatally scalded at Sacramento, Feb. 24th, by sitting down in a pail of hot water.

The election of this year will be the twenty-third Presidential election in the history of the government under the national constitution.

The Santa Rosa *Democrat* estimates that Archer's Freights and Fares bill, if adopted, will save the people of the State $3,000,000 annually.

The high price of meat in England has brought to light the fact that there is at present less live stock in that country than in any other in Europe.

Almost 1,000,000 paper collars are made in this country every day. The stock on hand is so large that men can wear three collars at once if they want to.

Louis J. Jennings, late editor of the New York *Times*, has sold out his interest of nine shares for $100,000, the purchaser being the publisher, George Jones.

Freight between Cloverdale and Ukiah, which in the summer is from $10 to $15 per ton, is now $30 and more, owing to the bad condition of the roads.

Private advices indicate that the storm which was so destructive at Princeton, Ind., visited Henderson and Christian counties, Kentucky, doing immense damage.

London covers an area of nearly 700 square miles, and numbers within its boundaries 4,000,000 of inhabitants. It comprises 1,000,000 foreigners from every region of the globe.

At a largely attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in New York, February 24th, resolutions were adopted in favor of the resumption of specie payments January 1, 1879.

It only requires a majority to nominate the candidate in the Republican National Convention, whereas it requires a two-thirds vote, according to the rules, to nominate in the Democratic National Convention.

Boston is in mourning because of the destruction of its historical elm tree. It was blown down during a gale on the 15th inst. It stood on the site of its decease prior to the arrival of the first settlers in the city in 1630.

J. B. Sanders, of Johnstonville, Lassen county, has a flock of 32 ewes which he thinks will be hard to beat. Seven of them have recently given birth to 21 lambs, and three to 13, one of them having five and the others four each.

It is now ascertained that the fire at the State Prison was incendiary, and that the opportunity to set it was given by the guard on duty on the floor where it broke out. He violated the rule, and preceded the prisoners in leaving the floor, thus giving full scope to the malice of the incendiary.

A. T. Stewart pays about $120,000 in taxes on his real estate in New York city. His wholesale store is assessed at $1,150,000, and taxed $25,200; his retail store assessed at $850,000, pays over $20,000 and he pays $16,840 tax on his house on Fifth Avenue, which is assessed at $600,000.

The almost incredible statement is made that no less than seventeen hundred men and women in the United States at the present time professionally practice what are termed the arts of astrology as a means of livelihood, and it is further estimated that their dupes may be numbered by millions.

The inundations in Germany have caused fearful damage. The water entered six or seven hundred houses in Schonbeck, most of which were flooded to the roofs. The inhabitants had barely time to escape through the attics. Over thirty houses were wrecked. The waters are now subsiding. Newspapers are appealing for contributions for the sufferers.

A few days ago a man found a package in Virginia City containing $5,800 in $100 gold notes. He took the notes to a merchant whom he knew and asked him to have them locked up in his safe, remarking that the owner would probably advertise. No advertisement appeared, but the owner happened to hear the finder speak of the matter, and soon found himself in possession of his gold notes again. He presented the finder with $400 in gold and twenty-five shares of Sierra Nevada stock.

Special Notice!

READ THIS AND NOTHING ELSE.

THE

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION

STORE

HAS COME TO THE CONCLUSION TO

Sell Off at Cost

THE ENTIRE STOCK!

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods!

CLOTHING!

Boots & Shoes!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

HATS!

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS,

SHAWLS,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTING,

FANCY GOODS,

Jewelry and Notions,

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE;

Until April 1st, 1876,

ON ACCOUNT OF OUR TAKING INVENTORIES.

OUR STOCK

AT PRESENT IS

Very Large,

Well Selected and Assorted,

And the Public will gain great advantage by calling at

THE SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

NEXT DOOR TO BANK OF WOODLAND.

And Save All Profits Charged Elsewhere.

GOSLINER & CO.

ja7

Must be Sold

The undersigned having started for the East to make purchases of new stock, is determined to sell out his OLD STOCK of

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS!

Pictures!

ETC., ETC.,

BELOW COST!

FOR CASH!

—AND—

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

This is positive. I mean business, as I must make room for my new stock.

BEN. COHEN,

Nos. 115 and 117 J St.,

mh5-3m SACRAMENTO.

ROCK SOAP!

ROCK SOAP is a natural product, possessing most marvelous cleansing and cosmetic properties. Besides other saponaceous substances it contains Alumina, which is more powerfully detersive than most Alkaline Soaps. Rock Soap is ascertained by analysis to have detersive properties valuable to an eminent degree for the purpose for which it is recommended, and to contain nothing injurious for such use. After using it no one will be without it. It is perfectly marvelous in its operation.

For Household Purposes.

It cleans kitchen utensils, glass, and tinware; polishes gold and silver; removes oil and grease from tables and floors. It is a great saving of time and labor.

Washing Powder.

It is unrivalled for Washing Clothes. It is not an alkali, but it softens the water, loosens the dirt, and makes washing less laborious; and leaves the clothes much whiter, without any of the injurious effects attending the use of soda and washing powder, which all contain more or less caustic properties.

It is guaranteed not to injure in the least degree the finest fabrics, and will save half the quantity of soap usually used. It saves an enormous waste in soap, and wear and tear in clothes.

For Toilet and Bath.

Rock Soap possesses remarkable cosmetic properties, without any deleterious effect upon the skin. It is perfectly harmless, and gives a vigorous and healthful tone to the skin; it restores the freshness and bloom of youth in a manner which is marvelous. It is put up with a brilliant label, and is having an immense sale. It sells itself. See quotations.

VENTURA ROCK SOAP CO.,

728 MONTGOMERY STREET,

fe4-1y SAN FRANCISCO.

LUMBER!

S. A. DAVIS. D. FRAZER.

Davis & Frazer,

(Successors to Ruggles & Davis,)

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the College,

WOODLAND,

We keep on hand every kind of

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes,
Doors,
Blinds,
Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

ja3-3m DAVIS & FRAZER.

EAGLE MILLS,

Knights **Landing.**

ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.

These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of

Fine Flour, Corn Meal,
Graham Flour, Ground Feed,
ETC., ETC.

Special attention will be given to

GRIST WORK,

Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed,

For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. ja23-3m

fe1-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

Fancy patterns, per yard.....50 cts.
Patterns with white warp, per yard.....45 cts.
Plain patterns, per yard.....40 cts.

For Sale at Nicklesburg Bros'.

Orders left at Porter's store will be promptly attended to.

ja17-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

LOST!

Lost on the 22d instant, in Woodland, a small silver English Watch with the name "A. J. KEEFER" on the face. Anyone finding the said watch and leaving it at this office for the owner will be suitably rewarded. fe25-1f

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

132 and 134 J St., Sacramento,

Have the best assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

THE LATEST OUT.

Ornamental as well as useful.

LARGE FLUES PATENT SHELF

PRICES VERY LOW.

Special Attention to Orders from the Country.

de17-3m

MANSFIELD, WING & CO.,

228 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO,

Importers of and Dealers in

Beautiful Pictures, Brackets,

BOOKS, ETC.

Stationery of all kinds, Artists' and Wax Flower Materials,
Elegantly Bound Bibles, all sizes; Albums, Writing Desks, Corner and Side Brackets, Jewel Stands, Poetical, Juvenile and Miscellaneous Books, Games of all kinds, Checker and Crib Boards, Book Slides, Picture Frames, Etc., Etc.

A Large Assortment of the above goods just received, and all contemplating making HOLIDAY PRESENTS should examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

General News Agents.

MANSFIELD, WING & CO.,

228 J STREET, NEAR EIGHTH, SACRAMENTO.

de10-3m

Furniture and Undertaker's ESTABLISHMENT!

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

A large assortment always on hand, which will be sold at reasonable prices!

—ALSO,—

GENERAL UNDERTAKER,

I keep on hand a large lot of BURIAL CASES and COFFINS, and have a

FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,

So that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice.

Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,

Opp. Peckman's Livery Stables,

de11-3m WOODLAND.

Boot and Shoe Store!

H. B. PENDEGAST & CO.,

Having purchased the

San Francisco Boot and Shoe Store, at Woodland,

Will from this time forward keep a Complete Assortment of BOOTS.

Ladies & Children's Shoes

OF ALL KINDS.

Having employes, the best workmen that can be procured, we are prepared to do Custom Work as well as it can be done on the Coast. Using nothing but the Best of Stock, and having Good Workmen, we guarantee a fit and satisfaction.

REPAIRING DONE NEATLY.

Our friends and the public generally are requested to give us a trial.

H. B. PENDEGAST & CO.

Woodland, April 15th, 1875. ja16

SHADE TREES,

FRUIT TREES,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubbery, Plants, Flowers, and all other productions of the nursery and garden. All trees and plants warranted to name. Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and no extra charge for packing and shipping. I am prepared to furnish trees and shrubbery at the very lowest living rates for

CASH ONLY.

All of my pot plants and gum trees are of my own cultivation.

My old patrons will find me at the same place I occupied last year, Main Street, west of Prior's Harness shop, College Block, at which place I shall be glad to welcome many new customers.

J. E. CARD,

Nurseryman and Florist.

Woodland, Jan. 13th, 1876. ja14-2m

E. BYNUM & CO.,

Druggists.

DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, Etc.

COR. COLLEGE BLOCK & RAILROAD ST.

fe19-3m

W. REED,

PHOTOGRAPHER

117 J STREET, - SACRAMENTO.

EVERY STYLE OF PICTURE

Known to the Photographic Art

Executed in a Superior Manne

—AND—

AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

CABINET CARDS, - - - $4 per doz.
CARTES DE VISITE, - - $2 per doz.

fe13-3m

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Sieber, - - Proprietor

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.

ja24-3m

PHOTOGRAPHS

Colored and Beautified

—BY—

MRS. SALINA BROWN,

ARTIST,

147 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

de17-3m

RE-OPENING

—OF THE—

WESTERN HOTEL!

This well known and popular hotel is fast approaching completion, and will be opened to the public on or about July 20th. This house has been entirely

Rebuilt and Newly Furnished

Throughout, from top to bottom. Every department has been made complete, and furnished with

ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

That will be found in first-class houses of the day. We make no hesitation in saying that the WESTERN HOTEL, when completed, will be

The Best Second-Class House on the Pacific Coast,

And the traveling public will find every accommodation that can be found in any first-class hotel. It has TWO HUNDRED well furnished and

WELL VENTILATED SINGLE ROOMS,

And about FIFTY splendidly furnished

ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

Every attention will be shown to the patrons of the House.

TERMS PER DAY.

FOR BOARD & ROOM.....FROM $1 TO $2.

WM. LAND, Proprietor.

ja23-3m

BAKER & HAMILTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

EUREKA

—AND—

SWEEPSTAKES GANG PLOW

GEM SEED SOWER,

Harrows, Cultivators, Spring Wagons, Etc., Etc.,

—ALSO,—

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements!

MACHINES, AND GENERAL HARDWARE!

FOR PRICES, ADDRESS

Sacramento or San Francisco.

ja22-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, WOODLAND,

is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

mh5-3m

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

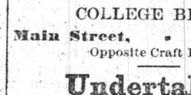
FURNITURE and BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main Street, - Woodland,

Opposite Craft Hotel.

Undertaking



Promptly attended to, and at satisfactory prices.

A Fine New Hearse in connection with the business.

mh5-3m J. K. SMITH

FURNITURE!

New Store---Complete Stock.

JOHN BREUNER,

Has just moved into his new and elegant establishment,

Nos. 166, 168 and 170 K Street,

SACRAMENTO,

The Finest Furniture Rooms, without exception, on the Pacific Coast, and has in stock a very large assortment of

FURNITURE and BEDDING!

To which he invites the attention of the people of Yolo County.

PRICES REASONABLE.

de18-3m

HERMAN KUHN,

OPP. PORTER'S STORE,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Tinware, Stoves, Hose,

WATERPIPES AND PUMPS,

Roofing, Plumbing & Gasfitting.

JOBBING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Agent for the Celebrated Medallion Ranges, the Best in the Market.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ja20-3m HERMAN KUHN.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

—AND THE—

"MEDALLION RANGE."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

CALVANIZED IRON

Water Tanks!

All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

fe1-3m C. D. MORIN.

SHERMAN & HYDE,

Cor. Kearny and Sutter Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

SHEET MUSIC,

Musical Instruments,

—AND—

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Orders from the Interior promptly filled.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

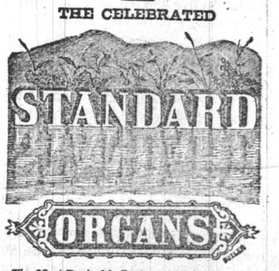
Acknowledged by Musicians to be the Best Low Priced Instruments ever offered for sale on this Coast.

THE UNEQUALLED

These Superb Instruments have achieved a success unparalleled in the history of Piano-forte Manufacture.

They are remarkable for Great Volume, Purity and Sweetness of Tone, and Durability.

THE CELEBRATED



The Most Desirable Instruments in the market for church and parlor. Over 28,000 now in use.

SHERMAN & HYDE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

je18

A. D. PORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER

—AND—

Dealer in Produce Generally.

MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

ja1-3m

BUCKEYE AND COTTONWOOD STAGE!

After July 1st, 1874, the Stage for Cottonwood and Buckeye, carrying United States Mails, will LEAVE WOODLAND every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at half-past Six. Returning, will LEAVE BUCKEYE at One P.M., via Cottonwood.

Passengers will find this an easy and comfortable conveyance.

All business matters entrusted to me will attended to with promptness and fidelity.

ja3 J. G. ALLISON, PROPRIETOR.

CENTENNIAL.

1776. 1876.

PROCLAMATION.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE POPULAR ROUTE OVERLAND.

Passengers for Chicago, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, New York, Boston, or any point East, should buy their

Transcontinental Tickets

VIA THE PIONEER ROUTE,

—THE—

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE EAST.

Its Track is of STEEL RAILS, and on it has been made the FASTEST time that has ever been MADE in this country. By this route passengers for points east of Chicago have choice of the following lines from Chicago:

BY THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAYS.

3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, with Pullman Palace Cars through to Philadelphia and New York on each train.

1 THROUGH TRAIN, with Pullman Palace Cars, to Baltimore and Washington.

BY THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS (NEW YORK CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROADS):

3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, with Palace Drawing Room and Silver Palace Sleeping Cars through to New York.

By THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GRAND TRUNK, GREAT WESTERN AND ERIE AND NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILWAYS:

2 THROUGH TRAINS, Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to New York, to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, or New York city.

BY BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD:

2 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, with Pullman Palace Cars for Newark, Zanesville, Wheeling, Washington and Baltimore without change.

This is the SHORTEST, BEST and only line running Pullman celebrated PALACE SLEEPING CARS AND COACHES, connecting with Union Pacific Railroad at OMAHA and from the WEST, via Grand Junction, Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Sterling and Dixon, for CHICAGO AND THE EAST.

This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The smooth, well-ballasted and perfect track of steel rails; the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the perfect Telegraph System of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangement for running through cars to Chicago from all points West, secure to passengers all the comforts in modern Railway traveling. No changes of Cars and no tedious delays at Ferries.

Passengers will find Tickets via this Favorite Route at the General Ticket Office of the Central Pacific Railroad, Sacramento.

Tickets for sale in all the Ticket Offices of the Central Pacific Railroad.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pas. Agent.
MARTIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup.
H. P. SPANWOOD, General Agency, 121 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

au6-1y

FINE POULTRY.

BRED BY **M. EYRE,** JR., **NAPA,** CAL.

BRED BY **M. EYRE,** JR., **NAPA** CAL.

BRONZE TURKEYS

Weighing 40 lbs. each.

EMDEN GEESE,

Weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. per pair.

BRAHMAS, LEGHORNS, GAMES, Etc

PEKIN DUCKS,

Averaging 18 to 20 lbs., and best of all Ducks as Layers.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Pigeons, Rabbits, Guinea Fowls and Ferrets.

Any Variety of Fowls desired, Imported.

EGGS!

True to name, fresh and well packed, for sale at Moderate Prices.

Send for Illustrated Circular, and Price List, to

M. EYRE, Napa, Cal:

On receipt of 10 cents in stamps, I will furnish specimen copy of the POULTRY BULLETIN, an illustrated 32 page monthly, the recognized authority in poultry matters in the U. S., and decidedly the best Poultry Journal published. Subscriptions only $1.25 a year.

Please state where you saw this advertisement. Orders may also be left at this office.

ja7-3m

H. B. WOOD,

—DEALER IN—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY,

Hardware, Woodenware, Paints & Oils,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myers' Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE!

He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in

IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC., ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY,

Cutlery, in Every Style,

GORDACE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, ETC., ETC.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

Is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD.

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. de25-tf

EL DORADO LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & CO.,

Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.

Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.

ja17-3m POCKMAN & CO., Proprietors.

The Farmer's Daughter.

BY ANNIE L. JACK.

She lives within a quiet home,
No model of the graces,
Unknown to culture's higher walks,
Or fashion's giddy places:
A thoughtful girl, so sweet, so wise
With earnest face and loving eyes—
The farmer's gentle daughter.

From morn till eve the little maid
Is busy at her labor—
She sweeps and dusts the old farm house
And helps a poorer neighbor;
No gossip will she listen to
(A merit rare, I own to you),
So lives the farmer's daughter.

On baking days her tiny hands
Are busy at the making;
No bread more light and sweet than hers
Was ever made by baking.
She churns the butter golden, sweet,
And keeps the dairy white and neat—
The farmer's useful daughter.

Her garden is an Eden fair,
A bloom with pinks and roses,—
She knows the name of every flower,
And makes some gorgeous posies,—
Grows peas, and radishes, and cress,
And corn, and squash, and herbs to press—
The farmer's happy daughter.

Long may she bravely smile on us,—
Our darling household fairy,
The queen of garden, house and lot,
And princess of the dairy—
To teach us by her pleasant way
To love the things of every day—
God bless the Farmer's daughter.

Jessie's Test.

Miss Jerusha Jenkinson folded her napkin with slow, precise carefulness, and then followed her pretty little hostess from the dining-room back to the parlor, where the soft astral lamp glowed like a silver moon, and the illuminated stove made red shadows on the brown rep easy-chair in which Miss Jenkinson ensconsed herself.

"I really don't know what to do about it, Miss Jerusha. If I once thought Rich was guilty of such indiscretions as you declare he is, I do believe I should —die!"

Jessie Winthringham winked away a suspicious brightness from her pretty curling brown lashes, and looked eagerly at her guest's sarcastic countenance.

"I dare say there are a great many people who would say I was very officious, my dear, because I tell you what I think of that good-looking husband of yours. But I feel I have your interest at heart; and if no one else has the courage and charity to point out to a young wife of half a year the goings-on of her husband—why, my dear Mrs. Wintringham, I'll stand by you and take your part."

Her solemn words made little shivers of vague terror thrill all over Jessie.

"I dare say you are very kind indeed, Miss Jerusha, only I *can't* believe that Rich is such a flirt as you say—always paying such exclusive attention to ladies when he is away from home."

"You must think just what you please, my dear. Only I suppose if you were to see for yourself, you would believe the evidence of your own eyes?"

Jessie's slightly-flushed cheeks betrayed the painful interest she felt.

"Of course, if I were to see—"

Miss Jerusha arose triumphantly.

"Then all you have to do is to take my advice, and the next time Mr. Wintringham has such *very* important business to New York, do you go by the same train, with your waterproof and a thick veil to disguise you. I must go now, I think, my dear. I'll have to stop at poor Mrs. Delacorn's, and hear if she has heard from that runaway daughter of hers. Thanks for the early cup of tea you made so nicely—and don't forget what I told you, Mrs. Wintringham."

And the abominable old gossip went her way, leaving the arrows of the distrust she had sown rankling painfully in poor loving, jealous Jessie's heart.

She perfectly adored her handsome young husband; and as always such passionate affection is accompanied by jealousy, this otherwise sensible little woman found it no difficult matter to entertain the doubt her guest expressed.

Rich was so handsome, so stylish, so gallant—why should not ladies enjoy his attentions? And, sitting by the cosey fire, waiting until her husband should come in for his dinner, Jessie almost decided to play the spy upon him at the earliest moment.

Then, when she heard his latch-key in the door, and his quick, firm tread in the hall, and saw his handsome, cheerful face, as he took her cheeks in his hands to kiss her, she felt ashamed and confused.

"I am afraid I shall have to hurry you, dear," he said, linking her arm through his, and leading the way to the dining-room, where the bright light made a genial glow on silver, crystal, and snow-white china.

"Hurry me, Rich—how?"

"I have to take the seven-thirty train, very unexpectedly, for the city, on important business that cannot be delayed. I shall be at home to-morrow night, I expect. Jessie, will you have another piece of the black meat?"

Mrs. Wintringham toyed with her chicken, her appetite entirely destroyed by the news Rich announced.

"On important business." Yes, that was what Miss Jenkinson had said. And the night train, too! It flashed hotly across Jessie's mind that her husband was going down to the theatre, and, if what Miss Jerusha had said was true, not alone.

That second decided her; and, as Mr. Wintringham arose from the dining-table, he little knew the thoughts that were thronging in his pretty little wife's head.

"Don't be lonesome, darling, will you? Or shall I stop and tell Florrie to come up to-night?"

Jessie laughed—a little forcedly.

"You over-anxious fellow! What do I want of sister Florrie? I shall not be lonely at all."

"Brave little woman! kiss me good-night, then, dear."

He was so kind and thoughtful; and Jessie's fond, foolish heart almost misgave her, as she watched him off.

"It is downright wicked to distrust him; but then it is these elegent, fascinating men who are so agreeable to other women besides their wives—at least Miss Jerusha says so, and she's old enough to know."

She watched the ivory hands of the cuckoo clock hastening toward seven-thirty.

"Well, I shall do it—this once, anyhow."

And she went up to her room, with sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks.

"Is this seat engaged, sir?"

It was a low, sweet voice that addressed Mr. Richmond Wintringham, as the seven-thirty train steamed on, after calling at the last station before reaching the Jersey City terminus.

Mr. Wintringham arose courteously, glanced at the small, graceful figure in navy-blue waterproof and double veil.

"Take the seat by the window, madam."

She glided in, and Mr. Wintringham sat down beside her, all unconscious of the sidelong glance from a pair of eager eyes under the veil.

"How handsome he is! and he hasn't the least idea who I am."

For of course it was Jessie who had taken the train at the same station with Rich, but had waited until the last station had been reached before she changed her seat in the car for the one she now occupied.

"I wonder if he *does* know me? Of course he doesn't, only he don't seem very eager to say anything to me." Then a little fragrantly-perfumed handkerchief fluttered accidentally (?) to the floor.

Jessie made a deceitful little dive after it, displaying her daintily-kidded hand and round, neatly-cuffed wrist.

Rich quickly anticipated her, and handed the handkerchief quietly to her.

"Allow me, madam."

"O, thank you! I am sorry to trouble you so much. I was very awkward."

Jessie's cheeks were blushing furiously under her double dark brown veil.

"I will give him a chance, anyhow," she thought.

But Mr. Wintrinham only bowed gravely, and maintained a courteous silence.

The train slowed up, and Jessie, with persistent determination to draw him into conversation, made a feint of alarm that amused herself as she peered out of the window, then at her seat-mate.

"What are we stopping for? This isn't a station—O! is any thing the matter?"

Rich smiled—this little woman was such an odd one.

"There is no need of apprehension, madam. We are entering the tunnel."

"The tunnel! O, dear, *the tunnel!*"

But Rich didn't "take" at all. He only settled cozily back and slouched his seal-skin hat on his forehead, leaving his companion to fight the imaginary terrors of the tunnel as best she might.

The train had come to its final standstill at the depot, and just as Wintringham arose to leave the car, he felt a timid touch of fingers on his coat-sleeve.

"Please pardon me—but—but—there is a ferryboat to cross in—isn't there? and if you would be so kind as to tell me which way it is to the St. Julian Hotel?"

Rich buttoned up his overcoat deliberately while she spoke.

"The St. Julian? I am going there myself, madam. If you are unaccompanied, I will see you there. This way, please."

At last! Jessie's cheeks were as hot as fire now, and her eyes bright as stars as she walked through the long depot and ferry-house beside her husband. In the ladies' cabin Rich gave her a seat, then left her to join a group of gentlemen who were conversing near the door, and at the New York dock he escorted her to a St. Julian transfer coach, much as if she had been a child in his charge, whom he was bound to do his duty by, and yet considered somewhat of a nuisance. As it happened, the coach had other passengers, so that the hot color had time to die from out Jessie's face, although she mentally regarded him "a darling, provoking fellow."

"If you please, sir, an answer is wanted."

One of the waiters at the St. Julian handed a tiny notelet to Mr. Wintringham just after that gentleman had inspected the arrangements of his room, and was settled down for a half-hour's examination of sundry papers in his memorandum book.

"An answer!—a letter for me! O, yes, from Ned Hathaway, about the shares—"

His eyes opened widely as he carelessly tore it open, to find, not a business communication from Ned Hathaway, but a dainty little note, in a graceful, flowing back hand:

"*To the Gentleman in the Seal-skin Cap:*—You have made me desire very much to see you again. Is there not time to attend the theatre?"

"YOUR LADY ADMIRER."

Rich drew a long breath of surprise.

"So that's the little game, is it?"

Then he rapidly wrote an answer and dispatched it by the man, who grinned knowingly as he received a twenty-five cent stamp from Jessie's trembling fingers.

"Now, then, I've caught him this time. Suppose he consents—"

The ebbing color on her cheeks, the quivering of her pretty mouth, was ample evidence of the state of her feelings; and she opened the sealed envelope as one does a telegram—trying to assure one's self nothing is amiss, and yet feeling it necessary to be prepared for the worst:

"Permit 'the gentleman in the seal-skin cap' to offer a word of counsel to the 'lady admirer'—that, in future, she learns to distinguish between a gentleman and a scamp; and, when she returns home, which had better be at once, she confess her imprudence to her mother."

Jessie gave a little cry of delight.

"Rich, my own true Rich!"

The dinner-table was in readiness, deliciously suggestive odors of turtle-soup and egg-plant came from the regions where Jessie Wintringham's incomparable cook reigned supreme; and in the lace and damask draped bay-window Mrs. Wintringham waited for her husband's coming home, with her sweet face all sunny welcome, that made him feel what a bonny darling she was as he kissed her before even he removed his seal-skin cap.

"And how have you got along, Jessie? Were you lonely last night?"

She blushed a little as she helped him off with his overcoat.

"No, not at all. Indeed, I've had an unusually fine time."

"That's good. Had any company?"

"Yes. Flo and her lover were here to lunch this noon. Rich, I think Mr. Addison is just perfectly splendid."

He frowned in pretended horror.

"You think Flo's beau perfectly splendid! Very well, Mrs. Wintringham, if you wish me to be jealous."

"If *that* makes you jealous, what will you say when I tell you I have had a letter from a gentleman since you've been gone—a handsomer man than even Mr. Addison."

Jessie watched him closely, her eyes beginning to hint of not far-distant tears.

"You did! I dare say I can see it?"

He was smiling, very little as a distrustful husband would do.

Jessie slipped a half-sheet of paper from her pocket and gave it to him, her lip half trembling, yet half smiling. He opened it carelessly, then looked at her in amazement.

"Why, what on earth, Jessie? Why, I wrote this letter!"

"Yes, I know you did—O, Rich!"

She was almost crying now, and her husband was looking so gravely at her. She pointed to a navy-blue water-proof and brown veil lying across a chair.

"It was I, Rich. I knew it was awfully wicked, but—but I wanted to know if it was true, you know, and—"

Mr. Wintringham knit his brows, frowningly. "I am not sure I understand yet. Jessie, did you send me that letter last night? Were *you* 'my lady admirer' on the train and at the St. Julian?"

She laid her hands on his shoulder, and looked in his eyes penitently.

"Don't scold, Rich. It was I, and my little escapade has made me very happy, for all I know I was very cruel to do such a thing. You may punish me in any way you please, Rich."

She said it meekly, but with such love and pride in her eyes that he would have been less than Rich Wintringham to have censured her. So he drew her head down to his breast and kissed her, while she promised never to be so foolish again.

A SOMNAMBULIST put to flight a party of burglars in a manner that fercibly demonstrates the practical benefits to be derived from such freaks. Mrs. Newmeyer has been addicted to sleep-walking and restlessness during the night. So much has this habit of sleep-walking increased upon her that one or the other of the daughters has been obliged to keep constant watch lest something might befall their mother. A peculiarity about this somnambulist has been a desire to visit the parlor of the house and take a seat in the chair directly opposite the one usually occupied by her husband in life. The daughters have frequently found the lady seated in her chair, fast asleep, with a lamp burning upon the parlor table.

Recently the youngest of the girls was awakened by hearing a loud crash in the parlor, and a noise as of some person running from the yard. On going to the parlor they found their mother seated, as usual, fast asleep in her chair, the lamp burning upon the table, and the window wide open. A closer examination disclosed a man's hat, several burglars' tools, and from the appearance of the sideboard and bureau it was evident that thieves must have been at work when the sleep-walker glided into the room.

There must have been quite a stampede when the pale apparition noiselessly moved into the room, for the thieves did not stop to pick up their tools or their booty. They evidently supposed the apparition something supernatural, and left their night's work for others to finish. Mrs. Newmeyer was escorted to her room without trouble, and feels very nervous lest she might again fall into danger.

GIN AND ALOES.—A few mornings since the conductor of a train which daily brings to our city many of our substantial business men, who reside in the southern part of the State, asked one of the patrons, who is something of a farmer, what he gave his pigs when they were troubled with worms. "Gin and aloes" promptly responded the person questioned. This morning the conductor, as he entered the smoking car, approached his former advisor and told him that the dose which he had recommended had been given and the pig had died. "Nothing strange about that," responded the other. "I gave it to five of mine and all of them died." "Why didn't you tell me so?" said the conductor. "Because you didn't ask," replied the other, and then such a roar as went up from the inmates of that car has seldom been heard on that line.—*Providence Press.*

ONE of the colored residents of Detroit was yesterday asked why he did not attend the poultry show. A glad smile crossed his face as the word "poultry" was spoken, but died away in a moment as the stern reality confronted him. "Dere's heaps o' chickens dere, hain't dey?" he asked. "Yes." "But dey are all in cages, hain't dey?" "Yes." And you want me to go dere and stand around and gaze on dose chickens which can't come out of dose cages, do yow? No, sah! I knows jess how I'd feel, sah!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Skimmed Milk—Value When Fed.

It is a question often discussed by dairymen, whether they can afford to feed skimmed milk to animals, and any experiments showing its value, must be a help to form opinions and guide future action on this subject. At the recent annual meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, Mr. I. H. Wanzer made a statement giving the result of his experiment in feeding skimmed milk. On the 10th of November he took five calves whose united weight was 257 pounds, and five shoats, whose united weight was 487 pounds. The calves were fed thirty days on skimmed milk, consuming 420 gallons, and gained during the thirty days 300 pounds. In the same length of time the hogs consumed 480 gallons, and gained 173 pounds. He concludes from this that the hogs are worth six cents per pound; the milk is worth, as food for hogs, at the rate of 2½c. per gallon. The calves, on the basis of being worth 4c. per pound, would make the milk worth 2¾ cents per gallon. The value then, of skimmed milk when fed to animals, he thinks is at least 2½c. per gallon.

Now if we should assume that a gallon of skimmed milk would, on an average, make three-fourths of a pound of cheese, and if it cost 1@1¼c. to manufacture and furnish it for market, then the three-fourths of a pound of cheese would cost 4c., or at the rate of about 5c. per pound. In other words, skimmed milk, when fed to animals, yielding at the rate of 2½c. per gallon, would give the dairymen the same amount of money that it would if made into skimmed cheese at 5c. per pound.

If our reasoning and figures are correct, the relative value of skimmed milk for feeding or for cheese making, can be easily determined, and the profits from one or the other procedure will depend upon the price obtained for the cheese in market. It will be proper to say, however, in this connection, that Mr. Wanzer puts a higher value on skimmed milk for feed than that obtained by some other experimenters.

Hens That are Large Eaters.

Fowls that eat most are not the most profitable to keep. Some breeds, the Brahams in particular, are disposed to eat to such an extent that their food is neither fully nor properly digested, consequently there must be a certain amount of waste. If hens are kept, therefore, principally for their eggs, the Houdan and Leghorns are preferable to the Brahma, which is an inordinate eater and the most unprofitable of all fowls. The prejudice in their favor arises from the mistaken idea that they are better layers in Winter than any of the other breeds. With a warm shelter, ordinary care and suitable feed, hens of any breed can be made to lay as well in Winter as in Summer. Corn alone is not a proper food for laying hens in Winter. Warm cooked meal, mixed with vegetables, and a little salt, should be fed to them every morning. Boiled potatoes or turnips mashed and mixed with Indian meal, make an excellent food for laying hens. This may be occasionally alternated with cabbage leaves, refuse from the butcher, and offal from the fish market, etc. Hens should also have free access to hay, gravel, oyster or clam shells broken up fine, and plenty of fresh water. The hen is simply the vehicle for producing the egg. Unless the raw material is placed in the hopper there will be no product. With a plentiful supply of egg-producing food, hens will lay well in Winter; but if allowed to roost in an apple tree, and find their own food in a pig's-trough, little can be expected from them.

SMOKING IN THE BARN.—"No smoking" is posted in most decent factories —it ought to be posted in every barn. There is not much difference between having a horse-thief around the stables, and a man cleaning off horses with a pipe in his mouth; and there is no hired man much meaner than the one who, when his employer comes round, slips his pipe into his pocket or holds his hand over it as it were a little bird. All such fellows should be paid off, or started off, and kept off. As for the farmer himself going into the barn with a pipe in his mouth, no complaint can be made; but if his establishment burns up, nobody should cry unless it be the wife and children. Lightning and incendiaries, and spontaneous combustion combined, do not cause as many barns to be burned as the pipe; and generally at least one good horse goes also. It would be much better if the smoker could go up with the smoke, and have smoke enough for once.—*Micawber, in New York Tribune.*

ANOTHER MAMMOTH CAVE.—About the middle of the past week, two young men named White, while idly wandering in a large tract of wild, dense forest near Columbia, Kentucky, discovered what they supposed to be a sink-hole or fox den, and with that idea proceeded to explore it. After a little trouble in making their way through the entrance, the cave (for such it proved to be) became large enough to admit of their walking upright. They had proceeded thus in this passage probably 150 yards, when they emerged into a large and picturesque gallery, the beauty and grandeur of which will rival that of the old Mammoth itself. The room, according to their calculations, is about 150 by 100 feet, and abounds in all the varieties of stalactites and stalagmites.—*Cor. Louisville Courier Journal.*

THOMAS MEEHAN lays down the following rule: The proper distance to sow or plant anything, is so that the roots of the plants, whatever they are, should about touch each other when mature. Thus a wheat plant requires for its development, to be about four to six inches from another plant, to have for its own self to occupy about sixteen to thirty-six square inches of surface.

Domestic Receipts.

TO MAKE HARD SOAP.

The following is a recipe for making hard soap, which is said to be excellent and economical: Nearly every family accumulates, through the Winter, drippings from beef and mutton. These can be utilized for the grease by boiling in water, allowing it to cool, then removing from the water and boiling till all the water is expelled. Of course the whiter the grease the nicer the soap. Take six pounds sal soda, six pounds of grease, three and a half pounds new stone lime, four gallons soft water, one half pound of borax. Put soda, lime and water into an iron boiler; boil till all is dissolved. When well settled, pour off the clear lye, wash out the kettle, and put in the clear lye, grease and borax; boil till it comes to soap, pour into a tub to cool, and when sufficiently hard cut into bars and put on boards to dry.

INDIAN BREAD.

Beat two eggs very light, mix alternately with them one pint of sour milk or buttermilk, and one pint of fine Indian meal; melt one tablespoonful of butter and add to the mixture; dissolve one tablespoonful of soda or saleratus, etc., in a small portion of the milk, and add to the mixture the last thing, beat very hard, and bake in a pan in a quick oven.

TO STUFF A FILLET OF VEAL.

Take a slice or two of the fillet and a few slices of pork, chop these very fine, add sweet herbs, pepper and salt; if the pork does not make it soft enough, moisten it with an egg.

CHICKEN CELERY.

Boil two chickens; when cold, take the meat from the bones, chop it fine with the yolks of nine eggs boiled hard, two heads of celery chopped, and sweet oil, mustard, cayenne and a little salt; mix it well together.

INDIAN PUDDING.

Boil a quart of milk and stir in four tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, and four of grated bread or crackers, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, four eggs, a piece of butter as large as a walnut, and a little salt. Boil three hours.

RICE PIES.

One quart of milk, six eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of ground rice. Cook the rice a little in the milk, stirring it constantly while on the fire, and put the egg in when hot. The rind of two lemons and the juice of one, or any flavor you choose.

Hints for the Family.

Meat should be cooked by a quick fire, as the rapid closing of the outer pores retains all the juices within, and these, becoming heated, create a natural process of steaming in its own gravy.

Vegetables do not ordinarily form as large a part of the ordinary subsistence of an American as they should. Whether cooked alone, or jointly, with the cheaper pieces of meat in the form of a ragout, they will always serve as a substantial means of nutrition, and tend to diminish the cost of household consumption.

Eating too often is unhealthy. It is weakening and injurious to mix fresh food with that which is partly digested, and the stomach also needs rest after the labor of digesting a meal. In grown persons, four or five hours should intervene between each meal. Children who are growing fast need a simple luncheon of bread between meals.

Brass ornaments should be first washed with a strong lye made of rock alum, in the proportion of one ounce of alum to a pint of water; when dry, rub with leather and fine tripoli. This will give to brass the brilliancy of gold.

To clean gold: Powder some whiting, and make it into a moist paste with some sal volatile. Cover over the gold ornaments and surface with a soft brush; let it dry, and then brush it off with a moderately hard brush.

IDLENESS.—Many people think that an idle life must be a pleasant one; but there are none who enjoy so little, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day, enjoy their short periods of rest and recreation, and are apt to think it would be much pleasanter not to be obliged to work at all. But this is a sad mistake, as they would soon find out if they made a trial of the life they think so agreeable. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest; for rest implies a relief from previous labor; and if our whole time were spent in amusing ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment; but they generally find that they are not near so happy as they were before, and are often glad to return to their old occupations to escape the miseries of indolence.

WHEN drying off cows after the regular milking has ceased, the udders should be frequently examined at intervals of a few days, and any milk which has collected, should be removed. If left unattended to, serious injury may be inflicted upon the udders, such as the loss of teats, shrinkage of the udders, etc., thus impairing the future usefulness of the cows.

A DYING burglar states that he lately buried the proceeds of a bank robbery in a certain town in Iowa, and now every inhabitant of mature age is wandering about with a shovel looking for a promising place to dig.

A WRITER in the *Country Gentleman* states that the presence of black walnut trees in an orchard is sure to kill apple trees. The effect of a small walnut tree on a large apple tree, is small at first, but it will show itself after a little, and death will be the result.

His First Visit to New York.

He was a wonderfully practical man, and she was marvellously poetical. To her, life had been a dream, edged with gold and filled in with the loveliest of roseate hues. But to him had appeared everything in the homespun garb of every-day life. He is a country merchant, and buys his goods in New York. His partner always went to the city on business connected with the grocery, but the partner was recently taken ill, and our extremely practical friend was obliged to go. It was his first visit to the great city, and he was to be gone three days. It was a momentuous event to his fond wife. Do the best she could her mind was troubled with forebodings. It is difficult to tell just exactly how he felt, but while it was evident he realized the importance of the step he was about to take, still he never lost sight of the fact that a mighty responsibility was resting on his shoulders, and that all private emotion must be subserved to public interests. His carpet-bag was packed, and his hand on the door to pass out of the house, when she bade him good-bye. She put both arms about his neck:

"John," she sobbed, "you are going away."

This was so palpable that it would have been madness to attempt a denial, so he merely observed:

"Look out for my collar, Maria."

"You will think of your wife while you are gone?" she whispered, huskily.

He was a trifle nervous under the pressure of her arms upon his collar, but he spoke reassuringly:

"I will bear it in mind, my dear."

"You will think of me as mourning your absence and anxiously awaiting your return?" she murmured.

"You can trust me to attend to it," he replied, with as much firmness as if it had been a request for six barrels of mackerel.

"And you'll be very careful of yourself for my sake?" she suggested, in a broken voice.

"I will see it attended to, my dear; but it is almost time for the train,' and he gravely sought to remove her arms from his neck.

"John, John!" she convulsively cried, "don't forget me, *don't* forget me!"

"Maria," he said, with a tinge of reproach in his tone; "I have made a memorandum to that effect."

And then she let him go—still tearful, but confident "it would be attended to."—*Danbury News.*

YOUNG WOMEN AND MANNERS AT TENERIFFE.—A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, in the Canary Islands, writes from Santa Cruz de Teneriffe:

The young ladies of Santa Cruz fully sustain the reputation for beauty universally bestowed on their sex in the mother country, Spain, but owing to the seclusion and strict discipline with which they are brought up they have lost the spirit and animation that belongs to them from nature, or they keep it wonderfully well subdued. They enter and leave a ball-room at the end of the evening with the same demure and indifferent countenance, though they may have been dancing almost every dance with a newly acquainted suitor to their hand. Some of their customs strike a foreigner as strange at first; for instance, it is customary to shake hands with every one in the room, if one enters before the dancing has commenced without an introduction, and this suffices as an introduction for the evening. After meeting a lady two or three times in society one is allowed to address her by her Christain name; in fact, there seems to be great freedom of discourse in society, always under the eyes of mamma, however; for a young girl is never allowed out of the sight of some near relative until she is delivered into the hands of her husband. If a girl has a suitor, she may make an appointment to receive him on her sidewalk, while she stretches herself out of a second-story window and talks with him for an hour at a time. The Spanish men must be endowed with peculiar necks to permit them to stand in such a constrained position. They say that the ladies here have a great horror of being the first at an entertainment, and that on the occasion of a certain ball which was given at Laguna (a town up among the hills to which the Santa Cruzans retire in the Summer), the invited guests kept sending their servants to inquire if any one had arrived, which is quite practicable, as every one lives within a stone's throw of every one else in Laguna. The result was that the expectant host and hostess sat half the night out in the brilliant light of their candles, and the untasted viands stared them in the face like a spectre feast, none of the guests having arrived.

DIDN'T SCARE WORTH A CENT.—Some smart young man, the other night, thought it would be cunning to dress up as a ghost and frighten a simple Dutchman, who usually returns from the city at a late hour of the evening. So he donned the traditional white sheet and laid in wait. He didn't have to wait long before the Dutchman appeared and the ghost appeared to the Dutchman.

"Vos he scart?" did the simple Dutchman exclaim, "Mine cott in himmel, vosh ish dose?" No, he didn't. He just got out of his wagon and gave that ghost what he afterwards described as "te tamtest licking vot a tam chost never cott, all-e-vile, too soon a'ready."

The Dutchman chuckles over it thusly:—"Don't schare vorth a tam, ain't it? Nudder time ven a chost wrap himself all around a vite sheet a'ready, unt get der middle of der tit3, I must shump my vagon out of me, like shoffel out of a shot, by tam, unt lick him uf he vosh a whole kraveyardt. Dose is de gind oph man I be. Don't schare vorth a tam."—*Ex.*

An enterprising man in Philadelphia displays the following sign—"Fresh home-made pies and milk."

The Presidents.

The following table, prepared for reference, shows the political sentiments and the date of the inauguration of each President, the length of time he lived after that event, and his age at the time of his death:

1. George Washington, Independent, inaugurated 1789; lived 10 years; age, 68.
2. John Adams, Independent, inaugurated 1797; lived 29 years; age, 90.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Democrat, inaugurated 1801; lived 25 years; age, 83.
4. James Madison, Democrat, inaugurated, 1809; lived 27 years; age, 85.
5. James Monroe, Democrat, inaugurated 1817; lived 14 years; age, 73.
6. John Q. Adams, Whig, inaugurated 1825; lived 23 years; age, 81.
7. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, inaugurated 1829; lived 16 years; age, 78.
8. Martin Van Buren, Democrat, inaugurated 1837; lived 25 years; age, 80.
9. W. H. Harrison, Whig, inaugurated 1841; lived one month; age, 68.
10. John Tyler, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1841; lived 21 years; age, 72.
11. James K. Polk, Democrat, inaugurated 1845; lived 4 years; age, 54.
12. Zachary Taylor, Whig, inaugurated 1849; lived 16 months; age, 66.
13. Millard Fillmore, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1850; lived 24 years; age, 74.
14. Franklin Pierce, Democrat, inaugurated 1853; lived 16 years; age, 65.
15. James Buchanan, Democrat, inaugurated 1857; lived 11 years; age, 77.
16. Abraham Lincoln, Republican, inaugurated 1861; lived 4 years and 1½ months; age, 56.
17. Andrew Johnson, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1865; lived 10 years; age, 67.
18. General Grant, Republican, inaugurated 1869.

Tyler and Fillmore were elected Vice Presidents as Whigs, and Johnson as a Republican. Their "independence" followed their inauguration as Presidents.

THE terrible details of the panic in Robinson's Opera-house in Cincinnati have been published throughout the country. That nine persons—women and children—were killed immediately, and many others fearfully injured, is a terrible result of a false alarm of fire. But what if the alarm had been a true one? In that overcrowded theatre, what chance would there have been for the escape of bewildered women and helpless children? When does safety seem more hopeless than when there is a dense crowd, a vague alarm, a panic, and no avenue of exit in anywise sufficient to meet the emergency? There are many of our public buildings, concert halls, and churches so constructed that if the occasion of alarm or danger comes, they will prove only vast and horrible tombs. No doubt the admonition so often given to the public is the right one—if an alarm is raised in a crowded building, it is the safest course to *sit still;* yet there should be more real safety than might come from so doing. Buildings should be so constructed—the law should demand that they be always so constructed—that a large audience could quickly and safely make their exit. Every year dreadful disasters occur because churches and public halls are defective in this respect. The public are thrilled with horror for a few days; then the matter is, as it were, forgotten. Buildings continue to be erected with the old-established avenues of escape; crowds gather in them, with only here and there a person who gives a thought to possible panics and their results, until another new calamity of similar nature arouses the apathetic for a time. And thus it goes on year after year.—*Harper's Bazar.*

INTERESTING FACTS.—A blind boy had become thirteen years of age when his eyes were touched by a surgeon. He thought scarlet the most beautiful color; black was painful. He fancied every object touched him, and he could not distinguish by sight what he perfectly well knew by feeling, for instance, the cat and dog. When his second eye was touched, he remarked that the objects were not so large in appearance to this as the one opened at first. Pictures he considered only partly colored surfaces, and a miniature absolutely astonished him, seeming to him like putting a bushel into a pint.

Stanley, the organist, and many blind musicians have been the best performers of their time; and a schoolmistress in England could discover that the boys were playing in a distant corner of the room instead of studying, although a person using his eyes could not detect the slightest sound. Professor Sanderson, who was blind, could in a few minutes tell how many persons were in a mixed company, and of each sex. A blind French lady could dance in figure dances, sew, and thread her own needle. A blind man in Derbyshire has actually been a surveyor of roads, his ear guiding him as to distance as accurately as the eye to others. The late Justice Fielding, who was blind, on walking into a room for the first time, after speaking a few words, said, "This room is twenty-two feet long, eighteen wide, and twelve high," all of which was revealed to him with accuracy through the medium of his ear. Verily, "we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

NINETEEN years ago a father refused to let his young daughter go to a candy-pull, and she disappeared. The other day she returned, lifted eleven children out of the wagon, and entered the house as coolly as if she hadn't been gone a day.

IT has long been a custom in the Rothschild family to deposit $100,000 in the bank at the birth of a son or daughter. That's sensible. No really well-regulated family should neglect to take the hint and do likewise.

An Honest Living.

Two or three days ago a young Detroiter was complaining to an old business man that he had nothing to do, no show of employment, and soundly berated the hard times.

"If I were a young man I wouldn't be idle a day," replied the business man. "Go to work at anything—take anything that offers—keep busy even if you don't make enough to replace your boot leather."

Talking this way the business man fired the young man's heart. He felt encouraged. Other men had made fortunes from small beginnings, and grit would win over adversity. He rushed around for two or three days more, and then bought twenty boxes of blueing and started to peddle them from house to house. His experience as related by himself, was as follows:

First house—"No, sir, we don't want any blueing; we don't wear blue clothes here."

Second house—"Blueing? No, sir! It's a good thing for you my husband isn't at home! You look just like a man who stole our dog!"

Third house—The door struck his toes and he was landed on the ground with such force that his spine was jarred two inches out of line.

Fourth House—"Blueing! I believe you belong to a gang of burglars, and are skulking around to steal door-keys! Git out, sir!"

Fifth house—"Ten cents a box! You are an extortioner, sir, and if you don't get out of this yard my sons shall help you out! I want you to understand that I haven't kept house this twenty-eight years and don't know that the blueist kind o' blueing is sold for six cents a box and a bar of soap thrown in!"

Sixth house—Woman pressed her nose against a front window until it was as flat as a shingle, and squeaked out—"Here's another o' them agents—call the dog!"

That young man has stopped work. No business man can fire his heart again.

"I'LL NO' TRUST YE."—Two centuries ago it was thought an insult in the Highlands of Scotland to ask a note from a doctor. It was considered the same thing as saying "I doubt your honor." If parties had business matters to transact, they stepped into the air, fixed their eyes upon the heavens, and each repeated his obligation, with no mortal witness. A mark was then carved upon some rock or tree near by as a remembrance of the compact. Such a thing as breach of contract was never met with, so highly did the people regard their honor. When the march of improvement brought the new mode of doing business they were often pained by these innovations. An anecdote is handed down of a farmer who had been to the Lowlands and learned worldly wisdom. On returning to his native parish he had need of a sum of money, and made bold to ask a loan from a gentlemen of means named Stewart. This was kindly granted, and Mr. S. counted out the gold. This done the farmer wrote a receipt and offered it to Mr. S. "What is this, man," cried Mr. S.. eyeing the slip of paper. "It is a receipt, sir, binding me to give ye back yer gold at the right time," replied Sandy. "Binding ye? Well, my man, if ye canna trust yerself I'm sure I'll na trust ye! Ye canna hae my gold." And gathering it up he put it back in his desk and turned his key on it. "But, sir, I might die," replied the canny Scotchman, bringing up an argument in favor of his new wisdom, "and perhaps my sons might refuse it ye; but the bit of paper would compel them." "Compel them to sustain a dead father's honor!" cried the Celt. "They'll need compelling to do right if this is the road ye're leading them. I'll neither trust ye nor them. Ye can gang elsewhere for money; but you'll find nane in the parish that'll put more faith in a bit o' paper than in a neighbor's word o' honor and his fear o' God."

"YOU'VE BEEN DRINKING."—A young gentleman met a lady friend in the street, and seeing a roll in her hand, which he supposed to be music, asked her what it was. "You've been drinking, she curtly responded. "Why—why—" stammered the youth, blushing prodigiously and overwhelmed with confusion, "why, I have not tasted a drop to-day." The lady looked him straight in the face, and repeated, "I say you have been drin—" but before she could finish, he fled across the street, and she was compelled to send him a note next morning, explaining that "You've Been Drinking" was the title of the piece of music she carried.

VERY few ladies know how serviceable they may make the faded roses of a bouquet. For their future knowledge is this told. By placing the leaves in a dish and adding a few drops of alcohol, a delicious odor is diffused through the room. In England, especially, this mode is quite generally adopted, very large flower vases being used as receptacles, and they are frequently half filled with these dried flowers. The flavor of rose may be given to cake by placing the butter in a covered jar of the leaves prepared in this way.

A VALID EXCUSE.—An unwilling juryman recently excused himself from serving by a letter, of which the following is a literal copy:

"SIR:—As I am a Fauriner and my lengwich Danich I am not ettal compitint of the Englich lengwich to be a jewry man and my contious du not alow me to geive my openian en wat I du not enderstan — An answer vel oblight."

WHAT blossom deprived of one of its letters, becomes what all young misses desire to possess? A (c)lover.

He Wasn't There.

The baby who wasn't at the Union Fair was at the post-office in his little buggy yesterday. He was a baby with snag teeth, yellow hair, white eyes and an ugly kick to his heels. A pedestrian tried to pat him on the nose, and the young generation struck at him and howled disconsolately. A boot-black pinched his foot, and the baby kicked right and left and made the covers fly.

"He wasn't at the fair, was he?" inquired one of the boys as the mother came out.

"I guess he wasn't—not much," she answered. He was home, minding his business."

"Then he didn't get a golden eagle?"

"He didn't get nothing!" she snapped. "I don't put my flesh and blood on exhibition for no golden eagles, nor golden geese, or golden anything else."

"But he'd have taken the A 1, O K, XXX premium if you'd had him there," persisted the boy.

"He's just as good as he is handsome," she replied, as she tucked the clothes down. "I've been told over and over again that he's the handsomest boy in Detroit."

"Would you sell him?" seriously inquired the boy.

"Sell him? Why, what could you do with a baby?"

"I'd paint his nose, dye his hair, whittle out some good teeth for him, trim his ears down, and then sell him for a tobacco sign," whispered the boy.

This was why a woman was yesterday seen chasing a boy around the post-office square, always just near enough to get in a kick, but always just an instant to late to hit the spot. When a policeman stopped her she had both hands clenched, her eyes flashed fire, her teeth were hard shut, and she gasped:

"Take my house and lot, but let me get hold of that boy!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

How the Widow Caught Him.

A gentleman of an autobiographical turn relates how he was instructed in the custom of taking toll by a sprightly widow during a moonlight sleigh ride with a merry party. He says:

The lovely widow L—— sat in the same sleigh, under the same buffalo robe with me.

"Oh, oh—don't, don't!" she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, at the same time catching me by the arm and turning her veiled face toward me, while her little eyes twinkled through the moonlight.

"Don't what?" I asked. "I'm not doing anything."

"Well, but I thought you were going to take toll," replied the widow.

"Toll?" I rejoined. "What's that?"

"Well, I declare!" cried the widow, her clear laugh ringing out above the music of the bells, "you pretend you don't know what toll is!"

"Indeed, I don't then," I said, laughing; explain, if you please."

"You never heard, then," said the widow, most provokingly, "you never heard that when we are on a sleigh-ride the gentlemen always—that is sometimes—when they cross a bridge, claim a kiss and call it toll. But I never pay it."

I said that I had never heard of it before; but when we came to the next bridge I claimed the toll, and the widow's struggles to hold the veil over her face were not enough to tear it. At last the veil was removed, her round, rosy face was turned directly toward mine, and in the clear light of the frosty moon the toll was taken, for the first time in my experience. Soon we came to a long bridge with several arches; the widow said it was of no use to resist a man who would have his own way, so she paid the toll without a murmur.

"But you won't take toll for every arch, will you?" she said so archly, that I could not fail to exact all my dues; and that was the beginning of my courtship.—*Providence Journal.*

ABOUT PORK.—Mr. Sayre, of Lexington, lisps a little, and a good story is told of him, the better for its truth. Some years since an overseer on one of his farms told him he needed some hogs. Says Mr. Sayre, "Very well; go and buy four or five thowth and pigth right away, and put them on the farm."

The man, accustomed to obey, and that without questioning, asked, "Shall I take the money with me to purchase them?"

"No, Thir. They all know me. Thend him here—I'll pay for them, or give you money to pay when you get them."

The overseer went his way, and in two weeks returned, when the following conversation took place:

"Well, Mr. Sayre, I can't get many pigs. I have ridden all over the country all about, and can buy only between eight and nine hundred."

"Eight or nine hundred what?"

"Eight or nine hundred pigs."

"Eight or nine hundred pigth! Who told you to buy that many pigth! Are you a fool?"

"You told me to buy them, two weeks since. I have tried to do it."

"Eight or nine hundred pigth! I never told you any thuch thing."

"But you did—you told me to go and buy four or five thousand pigs."

"I did no thnch thing! I told you to go and buy four or five thouth and their little pigth, and you have done it, I thould think!"

Mr. Sayre had pork to sell in the Autumn.

AFTER filing a saw, place it on a level board and pass a whetstone over the side of the teeth until all the wire edge is off them. This will make the saw cut true and smooth, and will remain sharp longer. The saw must be set true with a saw set.—*Scientific American.*

A Whitewashed Island.

Savages make droll work of adopting civilized inventions and using them for the first time. Their proceedings are usually the more funny in proportion as they are pleased at the foreign novelty. When Rev. James Williams, the English missionary, was laboring in Raratonga, one of the South Sea Islands, he taught the natives how to "whitewash." The following describes his introduction of the art, and how the islanders "took to it."

Mr. Williams had observed that the fine white mud, which came from the decomposition of the coral which abounded in that locality, exactly resembled the finest sediments of slacked lime or chalk. This led him to experiment. He gathered a lot of the coral and subjected it to the fire. The result was a lime, from which he gained, by a solution in water, a most brilliant whitewash.

When he had satisfied himself that the whiteness was there, he constructed a kiln, and called upon the islanders to come and help him. He told them how to build the fires, and how to subject the coral to the heat. The result our missionary may describe in his own words:

"After having laughed at the process of burning, which they believed to be to cook the coral for their food, what was their astonishment, when, in the morning, they found his cottage glittering in the rising sun, white as snow; they danced, they sung, they shouted and screamed with joy.

"The whole island was in a commotion, given up to wonder and curiosity; and the laughable scenes which ensued after they got possession of the brush and tub, baffle description. The *bon ton* immediately voted it a cosmetic and kalydor, and superlatively happy did many a swarthy coquette consider herself, could she but enhance her charms by a dab of the white brush.

"And now party spirit ran high, as it will do in more civilized countries, as to who was, or was not, best entitled to preference. One party urged their superior rank: one had got the brush and was determined at all events to keep it; and a third tried to overturn the whole, that they might obtain some of the sweepings. They did not even scruple to rob each other of the little share that some had been so happy as to secure.

"But soon new lime was prepared, and in a week, not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war-club or a garment, but what was white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with the most grotesque figures; not a pig but was similarly whitened; and even mothers might be seen in every direction, capering with extravagant gestures, and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed infants."—*New York Ledger.*

Finney, the Revivalist.

Of Finney, the revivalist, some quite odd stories are told. On one occasion, as he was passing along the line of the Erie Canal, he heard a boatman swearing in a horrible manner. Accosting him, he said, "My man do you know where you are going?" "Yes," responded the navigator, in all simplicity, "I'm going on the Johnny Sands to Rochester." Swift and stern came the rejoinder: "No, you're not. You're going to hell." At this attack, the honest boatman's wrath rose. "And where are you going?" he queried. "To Heaven, I trust," was the devout reply. "No you're not. You're going straight into this canal." Then the captain of the Johnny Sands suited his actions to his words, and at once immersed the preacher in the waters of the great artificial river. In all probability the enraged navigator never learned the name of the Christian gentlemen with whom he had the controversy; but on another occasion the latter encountered a man who had heard him preach and knew his face. The man was working in an iron foundry, where the heat was intense, and chanced to break forth into a stream of profanity as the preacher passed by. Pausing, and looking in at the door, the passer-by said: "Young man, how hot do you suppose hell is?" The profane wretch deliberately placed his arms akimbo, and looking the questioner full in the face, replied: "Well, Mr. Finney, I suppose it is so hot there that if somebody brought you a spoonful of this melted iron, you'd swear it was ice-cream." Silence ensued. There was nothing more said.—*Knickerbocker, N. Y., Cor. of Toledo Blade.*

CHEERFUL PEOPLE.—God bless the cheerful person—man, woman or child, old and young, illiterate or educated, handsome or homely. Over and above social traits stands cheerfulness. What the sun is to nature and what the stars are to night, are cheerful persons in the house by the wayside. They go unobtrusively, unconsciously about their silent mission, brightening up every scene. We love to sit near them—we love the glance of their eye; the little children find them out, even amid the densest crowd, and, passing by the knitted brow and compressed lip, glide near, and lay a little confiding hand on their knee, and lift clear young eyes to their loving faces. Strive to be cheerful.

THE LAST STAKE.—A bet made by a celebrated gambler, nearly a century ago, deserves to be recorded for its singularity. After a run of very ill luck with Lord Lorn, he jumped up suddenly, and seizing a large punch bowl that stood near, said, addressing his lordship, "For once, I'll have one bet where I have an equal share of winning! Odd or even for fifteen thousand guineas?" "Odd," replied the peer, with the utmost composure. Dash went the punch bowl against the wall, and the pieces being counted, unfortunately for the young hero of the experiment there proved to be an odd one and he was a ruined man.